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th the	What will their future be like? page 38	iir Life events	will: future (affirmative, negative, yes / no questions and short answers) will / be going to First conditional	es / At the bus station	Reading: An article about future predictions Listening: An interview with a futurologist Speaking: Asking and answering questions about the future of the world Writing: A paragraph about future predictions for the world
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#### Vocabulary

#### **Musical genres and instruments**

1 Reorder the letters and write the instruments.

	ultef	flute
1	opani	
2	dorcerre	
3	haseonxop	-
4	ritaug	
5	mertupt	W. C.
6	sdurm	

2 1.02 Listen and put the types of music in the correct order.

1	reggae	a	4	classical	
2	heavy metal	-	5	rock	
3	hip-hop	-	6	рор	

3 And you? What is your favorite type of music? Who is your favorite singer / band?

#### **Physical descriptions**

4 Complete the descriptions of the two friends.





beard black blue brown curly freckles overweight <del>short</del> shoulder-length <del>slim</del> tall wavy

a	She's short	_ and	slim	. She has	
	1	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	. 2	, blond l	hair,
	and <sup>3</sup>	_ eyes	. She has		_ on
	her nose.	10000			
b	He's 5	_ and	a little 6		
	He has short,		, 8	hair	, and
	9 eve	s. He	has a 10		

5 And you? Write a short description of yourself and one person in your family.

I'm tall and ...
My brother is short and ...

#### The weather

6 Match the words with the symbols.

cloudy freezing raining snowing sunny windy

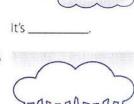


It's snowing.

2



t's \_\_\_\_\_.



DODADAD	DUULUL
MANAMA	1/3/10
. 11 0 11 0 11	0 0
1+46	

7 And you? What is the weather like today? What was it like yesterday?

#### **Movies**

8 Match the movies with the definitions.

action movie \_\_\_ fantasy movie \_\_\_ love story \_\_\_ comedy \_\_\_ horror movie \_\_\_ cartoon \_\_\_ \_\_

- 1 a movie with animated characters
- 2 a very frightening movie with monsters
- 3 a funny movie
- 4 a movie about an imaginary world
- 5 a movie about relationships and romance
- 6 a movie with a lot of fast and exciting events
- 9 And you? What's your favorite type of movie? Why?



#### Food and drink

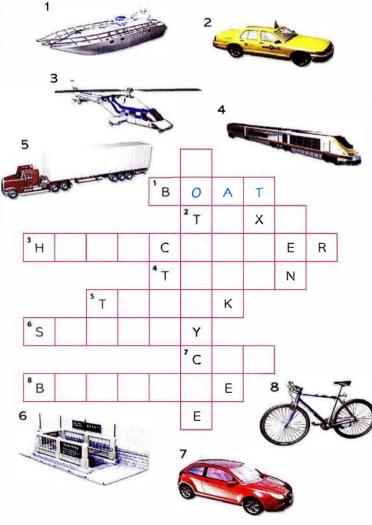
#### 10 Complete the food and drink words.

<u>c</u> <u>a</u> rr <u>o</u> ts	7 s d
1 ch s	8 b n n
2 w t r	9 c h c l t
3 y g r t	10 p p l
4 ch ck n	11 m   k
5 h m	12 b r d
6 p t t s	13 t m t s

11 And you? What's your favorite food? What food don't you like?

#### **Transportation**

#### 12 Look at the pictures and complete the puzzle. What is the mystery form of transportation?



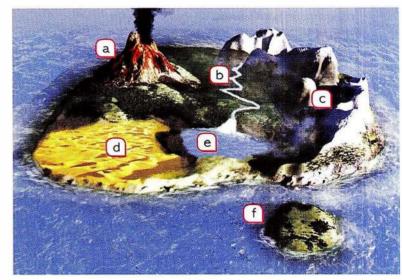
13 And you? What forms of transportation do you often / never use?

Mystery word:

#### Geography

#### **14** Match words 1–6 with the geographical features a–f.

1	desert	d	4 island	
2	lake		5 volcano	_
3	mountain	_	6 river	



15 And you? Can you name an example for each geographical feature?

#### **Feelings and emotions**

16 Look at the faces. Choose the correct answers.



excited)/ fed up



happy / sad

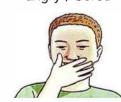
2



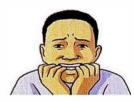
4 confident / frightened



I angry / bored



3 embarrassed / annoyed



5 nervous / proud

17 And you? How do you feel today?

#### Grammar

a Lucas usually goes

#### Simple present / Present progressive

1 Complete the sentences with the simple present or present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.



(go) to

(watch) TV at the

	school on Tuesday me	
	class '	(visit) a museum.
	They <sup>2</sup>	(study) Inca
	culture in history this	semester, and they
	3	(look) at ancient Inca
	objects at the momen	
b	Sarah and Lily 4	(go)
	to the movies every S	aturday. They usually
	5	(watch) action movies, (watch) a
	but today they 6	(watch) a
	cartoon.	
С	A 7	_ (you / play) the guitar?
	B No. I don't. But I 8	(have)
	piano lessons twice	a week.
		_ (like) classical music? (prefer)
	B No. I don't. I 10	(prefer)
	rock music.	(4,0,0,7)
d	A 11	(Juan / play) any sports
	on the weekend?	_ , , , , , , ,
	B Yes, he does. He of	ten 12
	(play) soccer.	
		(he / play) today?
	B No, he isn't. It 14	(rain).
		(watch) TV at the

#### 2 Write answers to the questions that are true for you.

- 1 How do you usually travel to school?
- 2 How often do you go to the movies?
- 3 Do you like action movies?
- 4 What sports do you play every week?
- 5 Are you playing sports now?
- 6 What are you doing?

moment.

#### be: Simple past

3 Oscar Wide is a sports journalist. Write questions about his day yesterday. Then look at his schedule and answer the questions.

8 a.m.	Breakfast interview with Victoria Azarenka at the Elite Café in New York
10:30 a.m.	JFK Airport – New York
11:30 a.m.	Airplane to New Orleans
1:30 p.m.	Lunch with Terri Ray of Sports World (the Stella restaurant)
4 p.m.	Visit Superdome Stadium (American football) with Terri
6 p.m.	Monteleone Hotel
8:30 p.m.	New Orleans Saints vs. Atlanta Falcons football game — Superdome, New Orleans

	Oscar / be / in New Orleans / at 8 a.m. yesterday?  Was Oscar in New Orleans at 8 a.m. yesterday?
	No, he wasn't. He was in New York.
1	Who / be / Oscar with / at 8 a.m.?
2	Where / be / they?
3	What time / be / Oscar at the airport?
4	Where / be / Oscar and Terri Ray / at 1:30 p.m.?
5	They / be / in the restaurant / at 4:15 p.m.?
6	Where / be / the Saints vs. Falcons game?



#### Simple past

4 Complete the text with the affirmative or negative simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

#### A day in my life

Sandra Carroll – Actress, currently performing in The Lion King, The Minskoff Theatre, New York

didn't get up (not	get up)	
late yesterday, for a ch	nange. I 1	(get
up) at about 9 a.m. At	fter breakfast, I <sup>2</sup> _	
(write) e-mails and th	en I 3	(play) my
guitar. At lunchtime, I	4	(meet) my
friend, Kate. It was a le	ovely day, so we	5
(not eat) lunch in a ca	afé. We 6	(buy)
some sandwiches an	d we <sup>7</sup>	(eat)
them in Central Park.	After lunch, I 8	
(go) shopping in Gree	enwich Village. A	fter that, I
9	_ (walk) to the t	theater and I
10	(start) work a	it 5 p.m. After the show,
(not have) dinner with the other		
actors. I was really tire	ed, so I 12	(not
walk) home; I 13	00 XX 11.11.53	(take) a taxi, and then
14	(watch) my fa	avorite TV show in bed.

5 Write question	ons about	Sandra	using the
simple past.	Then ans	wer the	questions.

What time / Sandra get up / yesterday?
What time did Sandra get up yesterday?
She got up at about 9 a.m.

1	What / she do / after breakfast?
2	Who / she meet / at lunchtime?

Wha	t / they	buy for	lunch?	
-				 

5 Where / she go shopping?

	<del></del>
	How / she get home last night?
-	How / she get home last night?

6 Complete the text with the simple past form of the verbs in the box.

appear become not become come go not have make not speak start

#### Alfred Hitchcock

Alfred Hitchcock movie director. H	k was a great English He <b>came</b>	
	d he 1	PA
making movies	in England in the	
1920s and 30s. H	His early movies	
2	any color – they	
	white. It was "The	
Silent Era" of mo		
actors 3	Hitchcock	
4	to the U.S. in 193	9,
and he lived the	ere until his death in	
1980, but he 5_	a U.	S. citizen until 1955. In
Hollywood, he 6,	01	ne of the most famous
directors of the	20th century and he	727
movies there, in	cluding Psycho and	The Birds. Hitchcock is
also well known	because he 8	for a few
seconds in most	of his movies.	

### 7 Read the answers. Complete the questions. When did Alfred Hitchcock make his first

## some / any with countable / uncountable nouns

8 What food and drink is there in the cart? Check (/) or cross (X) the food items, then write a sentence about each item.



X chicken There isn't any chicken.
✓ carrots There are some carrots.
yogurt
eggs
cheese
orange juice
tomatoes
☐ bread

9 Now write questions and short answers about the food and drink in the cart.

th	e food and drink in the cart. milk?
	"Is there any milk?" "Yes, there is."
1	cookies?
2	eggs?
3	water?
4	potatoes?
5	ham?
6	tomatoes

#### a lot of / much / many / a little / a few

#### 10 Choose the correct answers.

There isn't many / much sugar in this coffee.

- 1 These vegetables need a few / a little salt.
- 2 How much / How many people are here?
- 3 | got a lot of / many text messages yesterday!
- 4 My brother spent a little / a few weeks in Miami last year.
- 5 Al didn't answer much / many of the questions.
- 6 How much / How many rain was there yesterday?

#### 11 Choose the correct answers.

#### irLanguage.com

Hi, Jimmy,

How are you? I'm on vacation, but I don't have much / many free time. I spend ¹much / a lot of time on the beach. I often go surfing with ²a few / a little friends. We have ³a lot of / many beach barbecues. The weather is usually good, but we had ⁴a few / a little rain yesterday. I don't watch ⁵ much / many TV because there aren't ⁶a lot of / many good shows on right now. How ¹ much / many TV do you watch? There are ⁶a few / a little good concerts. Bruno Mars is coming in August. I'm going with ⁰a little / a few friends from school. Are there ¹o many / much concerts in your town this summer?

Laura

#### Present progressive for future

12 Write questions with the present progressive. Then answer the questions.

All SO	European Tour
October 25 <sup>th</sup> October 26 <sup>th</sup> October 28 <sup>th</sup> November 1 <sup>st</sup> November 2 <sup>nd</sup>	London, U.K. @ The O2 Stadium Manchester, U.K. @ The Arena Paris, France @ Palais Omnisports Madrid, Spain @ Palacio Vistalegre Lisbon, Portugal @ MEO Arena

Nov	vember 1 <sup>st</sup> N	Paris, France @ Palais Omnisports Madrid, Spain @ Palacio Vistalegre isbon, Portugal @ MEO Arena
	Where / the to Where is the It's starting	tour starting?
1	Sensors IV-2000	Ilsorts / play / in France?
2	How many / c	concerts / they / do / in the U.K.?
3	Where / they	/ play / in Manchester?
4	Where / they	/ go / after Spain?
5	Where / the to	our / finish?
6	How many cit	ies / they / visit / in Europe?



#### How long ...? + take

#### 13 Write questions. Then answer the questions.

How long / fly from New York City to Los Angeles? (6 hours)

How long does it take to fly from New York City to Los Angeles?

It takes 6 hours.

- 1 How long / drive from Los Angeles to San Francisco? (6 hours 30 minutes)
- 2 How long / travel by airplane from Los Angeles to Mexico City? (3 hours 35 minutes)
- 3 How long / go from Los Angeles to Washington, D.C. by bus? (2 days)
- 4 How long / travel by train from New York City to Washington, D.C.? (3 hours)
- 5 How long / travel by taxi from JFK Airport to Manhattan? (30 minutes)

#### **Comparative adjectives**

#### 14 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses.

	Florida is <b>notter</b>	(hot) than Chicago
1	The planet Mars is than the Earth.	(small)
2	The weather today is	(good)
_	than yesterday.	/ -1
3	Traveling by train is than traveling by car.	(relaxing
4	Biology isphysics.	(easy) than
6	Phone calls are	(expensive)
	than text messages.	
7	Los Angeles is	(far) from

\_\_\_\_ (big) than

#### Superlative adjectives

New York City than Toronto.

8 Is New York City \_\_\_\_ Washington, D.C.?

#### 15 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives. Then write true answers.

	Who is the <u>youngest</u> in your family? My sister. She's 6 year	(young) person
1	What isyou at school?	(difficult) subject for
2	What isyou at school?	(easy) subject for
3	Who is	(good) singer in your
4	What wassaw last year?	(bad) movie you

- 5 What is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (famous) tourist attraction in your country?
  6 What is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pretty) area of your town?
  7 Who is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tall) person in your family?
  8 What is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) show on TV?
- 16 Complete the quiz with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in parentheses. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)? Write a check mark (✓).

The state of the s	CENTER OF THE PARTY OF THE PART
General	
- CANADA CONTRACTOR OF THE CON	
Knowledge	Antonia Maria de La Carta de C
(C)0085	
(6)0002	
Cucuc	
	7 17
u the smallest	
The Earth is the smallest	
(small) planet in the solar	
system.	
S Blue substances	
Blue whales are	
(heavy) than	
elephants.	
Molecules are	
(big) than atoms.	
Usain Bolt is (fast) person in the world.	
(fast) person in the world.	
Australia is	
(large) island in the world.	
R Tokyo in Japan is	
(populated)	
than Sao Paulo in Brazil.	
7 The River Nile is	
(long) river in	LLL
the world.	
The Atacama Desert in South	
America is	
(dry) place in the world.	

## You must have a ticket



HOME HOW IT WORKS TESTIMONIALS TICKET INFORMATION



Urban Adventures – the coolest way to see a city Forget those boring sightseeing tours! Get out and have fun! Urban Adventure games are interactive city tours with a cell phone for your guide. You can play alone, or compete against other teams.

There are games for everyone! Tourists have fun as they visit the main attractions. Local people discover new places and learn fun facts about their hometown. There are games for families and school groups, and special games for birthday parties!

Urban Adventures has something for everyone!

#### How it works

You need comfortable shoes and a cell phone with a camera. You don't need a map because you receive text messages with directions on your cell phone. Go to the starting point and activate your phone. Then follow the instructions. You must complete challenges. These challenges ask you to find things, solve puzzles, or take crazy pictures. You also receive interesting facts about the places you visit. Games take two to three hours.

#### Rules

Can anyone play the games? Yes, but there are a few simple rules:

- You must buy your tickets on our website.
- 2 Everyone in a group must have a ticket.
- 3 Children under 13 must be with an adult.
- 4 You mustn't use a car or a motorcycle.
- 5 You mustn't enter private buildings.

#### **TESTIMONIALS**

"I did the Historic Philadelphia tour with my class. We went everywhere in the Old City, and we visited an old church. Everyone took pictures of the Rocky Statue!"



Stella, 17

"We did a special Sweet Tooth tour in SoHo, New York City for my birthday. Everyone ate lots of cake, cookies, and ice cream, but nobody felt sick!"



Tom, 16

"We went on the Capital tour when we were on vacation in Washington, D.C. The CIA Museum and Congress Library were awesome."



Sofia, 17



quide

Check it out!

Find these words and

check their meaning.











1 (4)) 1.03 Read and listen Imagine you are playing an Urban Adventure game. Match the cell phones with the cities.







New York City

2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

Who is the guide on an Urban Adventure tour? Your cell phone is the guide.

- 1 What do you need for an Urban Adventure?
- 2 How do you know where to go?
- 3 How long do games take?
- 4 What did Stella see on the Philadelphia tour?
- 5 Who had a special birthday adventure?

#### Language focus

3 Complete the rules with must or mustn't. Then read the web page article again and check your answers.

Each player must have a ticket.

- 1 You \_\_\_\_\_ ride a motorcycle or drive a car.
- 2 You \_\_\_\_\_ pay for your tickets online.
- 3 You \_\_\_\_\_ go into people's houses.
- 4 Children \_\_\_\_\_ be over 13 to play the game alone.

4 Look at the web page article again. Complete the sentences with the missing words.

There are games for everyone 1 Urban Adventures has \_\_\_\_\_ \_ for \_\_\_\_\_! 2 Can \_\_\_\_\_ play Urban Adventures? \_\_\_ in the Old City. 3 The Philadelphia tour takes people \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_\_ felt sick on Tom's birthday tour!

5 Focus on you Write what you must and mustn't do at school. Use the words in the box.

be late for school do your homework run in the school corridors talk during tests use your cell phone in class study for tests send text messages in class

We must do our homework. We mustn't be late for school.

I must get up at seven o'clock.

6 Pairwork List four things you must and mustn't do at home. Then tell your partner.



I mustn't go to bed late.

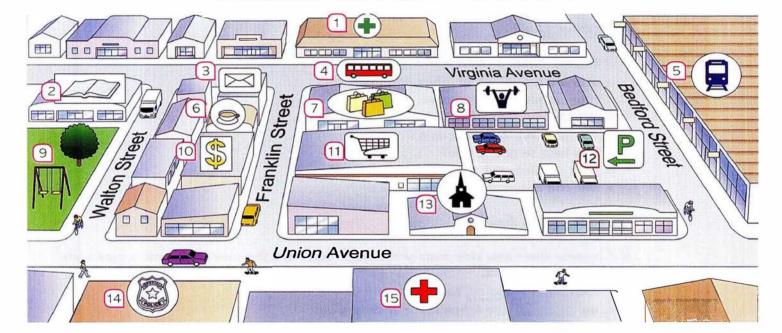


#### Places around town

1 (1) 1.04 Match the words with the places on the map. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

bank bus stop café church hospital library park parking lot pharmacy police station post office shopping mall sports center supermarket train station

1 p	narmacy 5	9	13	
2	6	10	14	
3 _	7	11	15	
4	0	10		



#### Look!

You can borrow library books here. bookstore You can buy books here.

2 (1) 1.05 **Pronunciation** Listen to the pronunciation of the letter r. Then listen and repeat.

church far library park pharmacy road straight street

 $3 \bigcirc 1.06$  Look at the map and complete the sentences with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

behind between in front of next to opposite

There's a library on Walton Street. It's <u>next to</u> the park.

- 1 There's a bus stop on Virginia Avenue. It's \_\_\_\_\_\_ the shopping mall.
- 2 There's a parking lot on Bedford Street. It's \_\_\_\_\_\_ the supermarket.
- 3 There's a church on Union Avenue. It's \_\_\_\_\_ the hospital.
- 4 There's a café on Franklin Street. It's \_\_\_\_\_ the post office and the bank.
- 4 PairWork Look at the map in exercise 1. Ask and answer where places are. Use the prepositions in exercise 3 and the places in the box.

bank police station post office shopping mall sports center

- A Excuse me. Is there a post office near here?
- B Yes, there's a post office on Franklin Street. It's next to a café.

#### must

#### Affirmative and negative

You must complete challenges. You mustn't use a car.

#### **Affirmative**

I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they

must go

#### **Negative**

I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they

mustn't (must not) go

#### Think!

#### Choose the correct alternatives.

- We use must and mustn't to talk about 'rules / requests.
- Must and mustn't are 2the same / different for all persons.
- Must and mustn't are followed by the <sup>3</sup>infinitive / base form.

Rules p. W2

1 Complete the rules with must and mustn't.













You must stop.

1 You \_\_\_\_\_ take photographs.

2 You \_\_\_\_\_ swim here.

3 You \_\_\_\_\_ wash your hands.

4 You \_\_\_\_\_ use your phone here.

5 You eat here.

2 Complete the rules with must or mustn't and the verbs in the box.

> be come do drink use visit wear write

We must be \_\_\_\_ 18 to watch this movie.( ) mustn't come home late. (X)

1 You \_\_\_\_\_ this exercise for homework.

2 The students \_ \_\_\_\_\_ graffiti on the walls. (X)

Extra practice online Workbook p.4

3	Grandma's in the hospital. We
	her. ( <b>/</b> )
4	You the water in the restroom.
	( <b>X</b> )
5	The children calculators in the
	math test. (X)
6	It's cold! You a jacket! (✓)

3 Rewrite the orders. Use must or mustn't and the expressions in the box.

> be quiet clean your room do your homework first eat a lot of cookies go to bed play soccer in class

	It's late!
	You must go to bed
1	Don't talk, please! This is a library.
	You
2	Don't eat all the cookies, Jess!
	You
3	Your room is a mess!
	You
4	Give me the soccer ball, boys!
	You
5	You can't go out now.
	You

4 Rewrite the school trip rules. Use must or mustn't.

#### School trip to Newport, June 12th **General rules**

Be at school at 7:30 a.m.

You must be at school at 7:30 a.m.

- Bring a sack lunch.
- 2 Don't stand up on the bus.
- 3 Don't leave your possessions on the bus.
- **4** Give your cell phone number to the teachers.
- Stay with your group in Newport.
- 6 Don't bring a lot of money.

#### Finished?

What must and mustn't you do at your school? Write five sentences.

We must go to all classes. We mustn't arrive late.

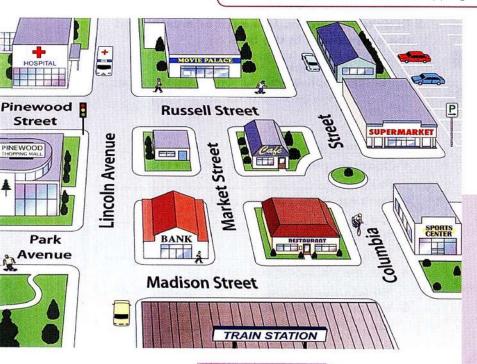
Puzzle p.C7



#### Asking for and giving directions

1 (1) 1.07 Two people at the train station want to go to different places in the town. Listen and complete the directions with the places in the box. Then listen and check. Listen again and repeat.

bank hospital Pinewood shopping mall supermarket sports center



- A Excuse me. How do I get to the <u>hospital</u>, please?
- B Go down Market Street, go past the

  \_\_\_\_\_\_, and then turn
  left. At the end of the road, turn right,
  and then take the first turn on the left.
  The hospital is on the right. It's opposite
- A Thanks.
- 2
- A Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to a 3\_\_\_\_\_\_, please?
- B Cross Madison Street, go down Market Street, and then take the first turn on the right. Go past the café as far as the traffic circle. Cross Columbia Street and the supermarket is on the left. It's near a
- A Thank you.

#### Learn it, use it!

You ask	You answer Go up / down (Market Street).					
	Go past (the bank).					
	Go straight as far as (the traffic circle).					
	At the end of the road / traffic lights / bank,					
Excuse me. How do I get to? / Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to?	Turn right / left.  Take the first / second turn on the right / lef					
	lt's on the right / left.					
	The is on the right / left.					

Look!

Go up ... / Go down ...

2 1.08 Listen to three people giving directions from Pinewood shopping mall to different places. Follow the directions on the map in exercise 1 and choose the correct destinations.

the bank / Peppino's restaurant

- 1 the train station / the parking lot
- 2 Steps Sports Center / the Movie Palace
- 3 Pairwork Look at the map in exercise 1 and write two dialogues. Then practice your dialogues.
  - 1 You are at the supermarket. Ask for directions to the park.
  - 2 You are at the sports center. Ask for directions to the hospital.

#### Compounds: some-/ any- I no-

Can anyone play the game? Nobody felt sick!

	Person	Thing	Place
some	someone / somebody	something	<b>some</b> where
any	<b>any</b> one / <b>any</b> body	anything	<b>any</b> where
no	no one / nobody	<b>no</b> thing	nowhere

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Then complete the rules with affirmative, negative, and questions.

The store is somewhere on 5th Avenue. I'm not doing anything on Friday. Is there anyone from Canada here? Nobody wants to play.

We use compounds of:

- some- in ¹\_\_\_\_\_\_ sentences.
- any- in <sup>2</sup> sentences and
- form of the verb. no- with the <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_

Rules p. W3

#### 1 Choose the correct answers.

There's anything / something | want to tell you.

- 1 We don't do nothing / anything special on
- 2 Nobody / Anybody in my family speaks Spanish.
- 3 I can't find my passport nowhere / anywhere!
- 4 I met anyone / someone nice at the party.
- 5 There's nothing / anything in the fridge!
- 6 I don't have nothing / anything to wear.

#### 2 Complete the sentences with some-, any-, and no- compounds.

I didn't go anywhere yesterday.

- 1 Are you doing \_\_\_\_\_ special for your birthday?
- 2 I think there's \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ at the front door.
- 3 The test was difficult. \_\_\_\_\_ got good
- \_\_\_\_\_ using the computer?
- 5 It's raining! I want to go \_\_\_\_\_ hot!
- 6 Mom's cooking \_\_\_\_\_ nice for dinner.

#### Compounds: every-

Everyone took pictures. We went everywhere in the Old City.

		Person	Thing	Place
	every	everyone / everybody	everything	<b>every</b> where

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Then check (1) the correct alternatives.

Is everything OK?

We didn't go everywhere.

Everyone had a good time.

- 1 We can use compounds of every- in:
  - a affirmative sentences
  - b negative sentences c questions
- 2 We use everyone / everybody with:
- a singular verbs b plural verbs

Rules p. W3

#### 3 Complete the sentences with compounds of every-.

Jack invited everyone to the party.

- 1 Are you ready? Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ in the band plays an instrument.
- 3 Spring is beautiful. There are flowers \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ in your school? 5 London was great. We went \_\_\_\_\_!

#### 4 Game! Find people who did the things below. Write their names in the chart.

Find someone who	Name
went somewhere last weekend	
did something interesting last night	***************************************
met someone after school yesterday	

- A Did you go anywhere last weekend, Javier?
- B No. I didn't.
- A Did you go anywhere last weekend, Lucia?
- C Yes, I did. I went to the beach.

#### Finished?

Look at the list in exercise 4. What things did you do? What things didn't you do?

I didn't go anywhere last weekend, but I went to the movies last night.

Puzzle p.C7

## The CO OF Run Sunday, May 19th, Adelaide

Do something different on May 19<sup>th</sup> this year! Take part in the Color Run in Adelaide, Australia. The Color Run is a 5 km fun run for people of all ages. It's also a way to support important charities. It is a paint race. You start the race in white clothes and you finish it covered in different colors! There are Color Runs in over 200 cities worldwide.

This year, the Adelaide Color Run is supporting Make-A-Wish. This charity makes wishes come true for children with serious illnesses. Everyone can run in the event, so bring your family and friends, too! Make May 19<sup>th</sup> a date for your diary and be part of something special!

Last year, 10,000 people ran in the race, and everyone has their own story of the day. This is Lucy's story:

"Last year, somebody in our school was in the hospital with a serious illness. Peter's dream was to go on an African safari. We wrote to Make-A-Wish and his wish came true! He visited the Kruger National Park in South Africa. He's well now, and we all wanted to support Make-A-Wish. Thirteen students from our class participated in the Color Run.

Unfortunately, it was cloudy on the day of the run, but nobody cared. Everyone had an awesome time! There were people everywhere in the park and we all had white T-shirts on. The atmosphere was amazing. It isn't really a race, and some people walked from start to finish! Oh, and someone completed the race in a wheelchair. Congratulations, number 1,299!"

#### Are you interested?

Everyone is welcome to enter, but there are a few simple rules:

- You must register online before May 3<sup>rd</sup>.
- You must pay an entry fee when you register:
  - Adults and teenagers: \$58, children (under 5): free.
- 3 You must wear white clothes.
- 4 You mustn't bring your dog.

#### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

wish
come true
illness
nobody cared
entry fee

#### Reading

1 (1) 1.09 Look at the chart and guess the type of information you need. Then read and listen to the poster and complete the chart.

Event:	the Color Run	Date: 1
Location: 2		Supports the charity: 3
Entry fe	e: 4	

you read a text for 2 Read the poster again and answer the questions.

Who can enter the Color Run?

Anyone can enter the Color Run.

- 1 How many people participated in the Adelaide Color Run last year?
- 2 What was Peter's wish?
- 3 How many students from Lucy's class participated in the Color Run?
- 4 What was the weather like on the day?
- 5 How did competitor number 1,299 complete the race?
- 6 Where must you register for the event?
- 7 Would you like to run in the Color Run? Why? / Why not?

#### My reading skills

#### Completing a chart

Before you read a text for specific information to complete a chart, make sure you know what information you are looking for. Think about the type of answers, for example, are you looking for a place, a date, a price, a number, or a name? Then read the text and find the information. You don't need to read in detail to do this task.



#### Listening

3 (1) 1.10 Tom and Jack are participating in the Color Run tomorrow. Listen and choose the correct answers.

Tom's dad can / (can't) drive him to the park for the Color Run.

- 1 Jack invites Tom to go with him and his mom / to meet him at the bus station.
- 2 Tom must get the number 14 / 42 bus to Jack's house.
- 3 It stops at the bus stop in front of the police station / library.
- 4 There's a bus every 30 / 13 minutes.
- 5 Tom must stay on the bus until it gets to a shopping mall / an elementary school.
- 6 Tom's house / The school is on Russell Street.
- 7 Tom's house is number 80 / 18.

#### **Speaking**

4 Pairwork Imagine that a friend from a different town is coming to your house by bus. Draw a map with the bus stops. Then give directions. Use some of these expressions.

Get the number ... bus.

It stops at the bus stop in front of / next to ...

Stay on the bus until it gets to ...

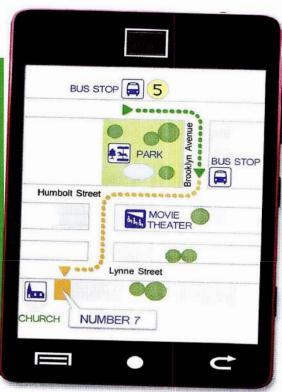
Get off the bus and turn right / left. Go down . . . . Take the (first) turn on the right / left. Then . . .

My house / apartment is on .... It's number ... and it's on the right / left. It's near ...

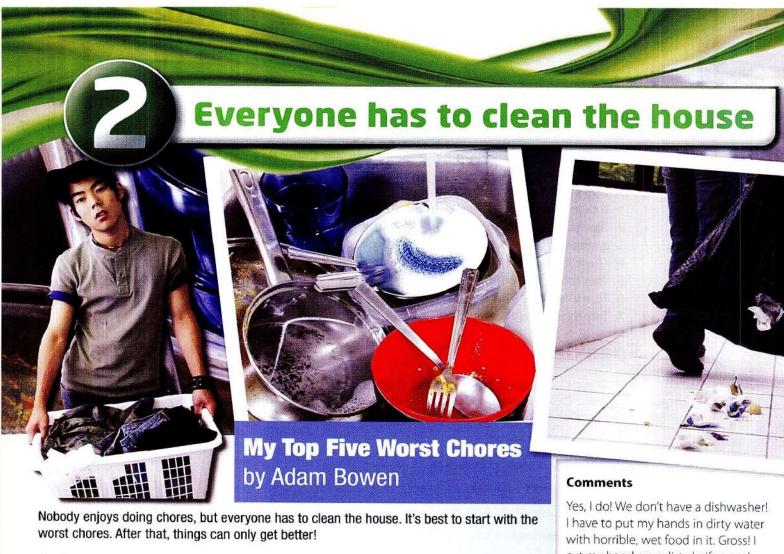
#### Writing

5 Look at the map and complete the message.

Hi, Lucia!
It was great to hear from you. I can't wait to see you! Is everything OK for tomorrow? This is how you get to my house:
Take the number 5 bus. It stops at the bus stop  opposite the 1 Get off the bus in
<sup>2</sup> Turn <sup>3</sup> and go down
Humbolt Street. Go past a 4 and
then turn 5 Take the 6 turn on
the 7 That's Lynne Street. I live at number
8 Lynne Street. It's on the 9 near a
10
Don't worry, it's easy! See you at about two o'clock tomorrow. Text me if you have a problem.
Bye for now,
Tina 🙂



6 Write an e-mail to a friend giving him / her directions to your house. Include a map. Use the text in exercise 5 as a model.



1 0

This is at the top of my list of chores I hate because dirty dishes never stop! We have a dishwasher, so I don't have to wash the dishes, but I still have to load and unload the dishwasher. I don't have to put away the clean dishes; that's my sister's job.

Everyone in my family hates cleaning the bathroom. There are always hairs in the bathtub, especially after my sister with long hair takes a shower. Gross! Why don't self-cleaning bathtubs exist?

3

Taking out the trash is a horrible chore. I hate doing it because the trash bags smell terrible. If there's a hole in the bag, the trash goes everywhere. And then I have to pick it up! Aargh!

It's very hard work and it's noisy, too. I have to get the vacuum cleaner out of the cupboard, and push it all over the house. I have to move sofas, chairs, and tables. Why are clean floors so important? We don't have to eat on the floor!

5

I have to do the ironing on Sunday evening to be ready for school on Monday. It's soooo boring! Mom says I mustn't look messy for school! What a joke!

What's your worst chore? Do you have to do a lot of chores?

cut my hand on a dirty knife once! Aargh! Stacey, 14

I'm lucky. I don't have to clean the bathroom, but my parents always say I must clean my bedroom. I hate doing it. ODan, 15

I have to do chores on weekends. I don't mind vacuuming, but I hate cleaning the toilet. That's disgusting! Eww! Ana, 16

I like doing housework. It's relaxing especially ironing, because I can listen to music. Marcus, 15

#### Check it out!

#### Find these words and check their meaning.

dishes push smell messy disgusting

1 1.11 Read and listen Match the headings a-e with sections 1-5.

- a Taking out the trash
- b Doing the vacuuming
- c Washing the dishes
- d Doing the ironing
- e Cleaning the bathroom

#### 2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

How often does Adam wash the dishes? He never has to wash the dishes (he has to load and unload the dishwasher).

- 1 Who leaves long hairs in the bathtub?
- 2 Why does Adam think taking out the trash is horrible?
- 3 Why does Adam iron his clothes on Sunday evenings?
- 4 Who cut her hand on a knife?
- 5 Who does the ironing and listens to music at the same time?

#### Language focus

'm lucky. I <u>don't have to do</u> any household chores.	1 I load and unload the dishwasher after every meal. I don't mind because my mom pays me!					
2 I make my bed before I go to school.	3 My dad loves housework and he does it all.  I do anything!					
4 Why do peoplehousework? What a waste of t		5 My brothers do anything at home. It isn't fair!				

4 Look at the pictures and read the web page again. What chores do Stacey, Dan, Ana, and Marcus like doing and hate doing?





1	Ana hates cleaning the toilet.
2	
3	





5	Focus on y	you	Write	dialogues	about	things you	ı like	and	hate	doing.	Use	the	words
	in the box.												

clean the bathtub clean your room cook do housework get up late go to the movies hang out with friends make your bed play sports

- A What do you like doing on the weekend / after school?
- B | like playing sports , and | like hanging out with friends
- A What do you hate doing?
- B I hate

6 Pairwork Practice the dialogues in exercise 5.





#### Housework

1 1.13 Match the expressions in the box with the pictures. Then listen and repeat.

clean my bedroom clean the bathroom do the cooking do the ironing do the laundry do the vacuuming feed the dog load / unload the dishwasher make my bed set / clear the table take out the trash wash the dishes



load / unload the dishwasher



1



2



3



5

9



6

10





7







11



#### My listening skills

#### Collocations

Many verbs and nouns go together naturally, e.g., do chores, make the bed. It is useful to note down these word partners or collocations, and learn them together.

#### 2 (1) 1.14 Listen to Mark talking about who does the housework in his family. Then complete the sentences.

Mom usually does the cooking.

- 1 She always \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Dad often \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 He sometimes \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I always \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.
- 5 I usually \_\_\_\_\_\_before dinner.
- 6 Luke sometimes \_\_\_\_\_\_after dinner.
- 7 He always \_\_\_\_\_\_ our dog, Snoopy.

#### 3 Pairwork Ask your partner about who does the housework in his / her family. Use the expressions in exercise 1.

- A Who does the housework in your family?
- B Well, my mom usually does the cooking, but my dad ...
- A What housework do you do?
- B I always make my bed and I usually ...

#### have to

#### Affirmative and negative

I have to wash the dishes. I don't have to clean the bathroom.

	Affirmative	Negative
I / You / We / You / They	have to work.	don't have to work.
He / She / It	has to work.	doesn't have

#### Think!

Read the rules and choose the correct alternative.

- · We use have to to talk about obligations.
- · We use don't have to to say that it isn't necessary to do something.
- · Have to and don't have to are followed by the -ing form / base form of the main verb.

Rules p. W8

1 Complete the sentences with the affirmative (√) or negative (X) form of have to.

> On school days, Liam has to get up at 7:45 a.m. (1)

- 1 Liam and his sister, Rosie, walk to school. (1)
- 2 They walk home after school. Their mom takes them home. (X)
- \_ do his homework in the afternoon. He usually watches TV. (X)
- 4 In the evening, he\_ \_\_\_\_set the table for dinner. (1)
- \_ clear the table. That's 5 He . Rosie's job! (X)
- 6 On school days, Liam bed at nine thirty. (1)

2 Do you have to do these things on school days or on weekends? Write affirmative or negative sentences.

get up early?

On school days I have to get up early. / I don't have to get up early on weekends.

- 1 make your bed?
- 2 do chores?
- 3 go to bed before 10 p.m.?
- 4 cook dinner?
- 5 do your homework?
- 6 stay home in the evening?

#### yes / no questions and short answers

Do you have to do a lot of chores? Yes, I do!

	Short answers			
yes / no questions	Affirmative	Negative		
Do I / you have to work?	Yes, you / I do.	No, you / I don't		
Do we / you / they have to work?	Yes, you / we / they <b>do</b> .	No, you / we / they don't.		
Does he / she / it have to work?	Yes, he / she / it does.	No, he / she / it doesn't.		

Rules p. W8

3 Write questions with the correct form of have to. Then write true answers.

you / wear a uniform to school? Do you have to wear a uniform to school? No, I don't.

- 1 you / go to school on Saturday?
- 2 your parents / work on the weekend?
- 3 you / help with the housework at home?
- 4 your best friend / walk to school?
- 5 you / do a lot of homework?
- 6 your best friend / study in the afternoon?

4 Complete the note with the correct form of have to and the verbs in parentheses.

I can't come to compu	ter club this afternoon. I have to go
(go) to the dentist	
	ner. It's Dad's birthday today!
THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	(you / do) anything tomorrow?
Do you want to come	to my house? You can come for lunch
because Mom 3	(not work).
1.4	(finish) my geography
project in the morning,	but 1 5
(not do) any homewo	rk in the afternoon, so we can watch
a movie or play video	games. Please say yes, Flor! You
	(come)! (E)

#### Finished?

Write five things you have to or don't have to do at home. Then compare lists with a partner.

I have to take the dog for a walk every evening.

Puzzle p.C7



#### **Asking for permission**

1 1.15 Listen and complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box. Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat.

Can I watch Could I borrow May I go No, I'm sorry, Yes, of course,

	-			ī;
			W.	
6			-	Land A
	1	J	1	
				7 1

Lisa	Canlwatch	_ the end of this movie, Mom?
Mom	1	you can't, Lisa. You have to go to bed now.
Lisa	Oh can I wa	tch it on the computer tomorrow?
Mom	Yes, of course	

1		
Dan	your cell phone, Mark? I forgot my phone to	dav
	and I have to call my mom.	,
Mark	Sorry, Dan, but I don't have any credit on my phone. Ask Tina.	

lack	3	_ to the ba	athroom,	please	Mrs.	Greene?
2						

Mrs. Greene Jack, but come back to class immediately. Don't talk to your friends in the hall! Jack OK. Thanks.

Look!

May and could are more polite than can.

#### Learn it, use it!

You ask	You answer		
Can I (watch this movie), please?	Yes, (of course) you can. / No, (I'm sorry,) you can't.		
Could I (borrow your cell phone), please?	Yes, of course. / (I'm) sorry, but		
May I (go to the bathroom), please?	Yes, of course. / (I'm) sorry, but		

2 1.16 Listen to four teenagers asking for permission to do things. Complete the chart with their requests. Then check ( $\checkmark$ ) if they get permission or put a cross (X) if they don't get permission.

Request for permission	Reply
Joe wants to <u>use the computer</u> .	/
1 Olivia wants to	
2 Tom wants to	
3 Lucia wants to	

- 3 Pairwork Write dialogues for these situations. Then practice your dialogues.
  - 1 You ask your dad if you can go to the sports center. You explain that you have to practice for the basketball game on Saturday. Your dad agrees.
  - 2 You ask your mom if you can go to a friend's house. You explain that you have to study for a math test tomorrow. Your mom says no. You have to clean your room and finish your homework.

#### mustn't / don't have to

I mustn't look messy for school. I don't have to put away the dishes.

#### Think!

#### Choose the correct alternatives.

- We use 'mustn't / don't have to to say that something is prohibited.
- We use <sup>2</sup>mustn't / don't have to to say that something isn't necessary or obligatory.

Rules p. W9

1 Complete the sentences	with	mustn't	01
don't / doesn't have to.			

	If the movie is boring,	we don't have to watch it.
1	School students museum. It's free.	pay for the
2	It's a secret! You	tell
3		eat a lot of candy and
,	chocolate. It isn't hea	ALL VIEW CONTROL CONTR
4	drives me.	walk to school. My mom
5	Youstudents in a test.	copy from other
6		before his bus goes. He eave now.

#### Gerunds

Taking out the trash is a horrible chore. Doing the ironing is boring.

#### Think!

#### Circle the gerunds in the sentences.

- 1 Doing the vacuuming is hard work.
- 2 Washing the dishes is gross.
- 3 Visiting a foreign country is exciting.

Rules p. W9

#### 2 Complete the sentences with the gerund form of the verbs in the box.

	dance	do	eat	learn	listen	play	watch
	Listeni	ng	t	o music	is rela	king.	
1			ł	nousew	ork is be	oring.	
2			i	s good	exercise	el	
3			6	a new la	anguage	is inte	eresting.
4				soccer	s more	fun tha	an
			i	t on TV			
5			;	a lot of	chocola	te is b	ad for yo

#### Verb + -ing form

I like doing housework. I hate cleaning the toilet.

#### 3 Complete the sentences with the -ing form of the verbs in the box.

(	chat	clean	cook	listen	make	sing	wall
	1 lov	e lister	ning to	pop mu	sic.		
1	Yuko	and H	iro hate		their	bedro	om.
2	We don't like to school.						
3	My dad loves He's a great cook!						
4	l enj	оу	to	o my frie	ends on	line.	
5	Му	mom lik	es	S	she's in	the cho	oir.
6	Vanessa doesn't mind her bed.						

#### 4 Write questions and answers.

it.



you / like / play chess? (X) Do you like playing chess? No, I don't. I hate it.

- 1 he / like / read?
- 2 they / like / listen to rock music? (\*\*)
- 3 your brother / like / do chores?
- 4 your friends / like dance?
- 5 you / like / run?

#### 5 Write true sentences for you.

	l love swimming.
1	l love
2	l like
3	l enjoy
4	I don't mind
5	I don't like
c	Lhata

#### 6 Pairwork Ask and answer questions about the sentences in exercise 5.

Do you like swimming? No, I don't! I hate swimming!

#### Finished?

Write about your partner's likes and dislikes.

Eva likes cooking, but she hates cleaning.

Puzzle p.C7



Adventures

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Caribbean Adventure Sailing and scuba diving

Bahamas Sailing and scuba diving For ages 15 and 16



If you love sailing and the sea, this adventure is for you. The adventure lasts 23 days, and everybody learns to sail the boat and go scuba diving. We focus on team work and responsibility, but also on having a good time!

Life on the boat

#71

#### **Voyage Blog Entries**

Author: Dwayne Our third night

We all slept outside last night and the sky was amazing! There are twelve people on the *Neptune* (our boat) – nine students and three adults. There are five cabins, and I share one with Tim and Juan. We have to clean it every day because it's small!

Author: Sally M. The Work Wheel

Everyone has to do chores and every day we have a new job. We turn the Work Wheel to find out what our day's work is. Today, I am cabin cleaner, so I have to clean the cabins and bathrooms!



Author: Maria Day six

Today was a fantastic day!
It was windy and sunny –
perfect conditions. We
sailed for five hours, so
everyone learned a lot.
Chloe was "captain for the
day" and she was excellent.
It's my turn tomorrow! I
love sailing!



Author: Lucas Rules

There are only a few rules on the boat, for example, we mustn't smoke and we have to wear life jackets when we're sailing. They're very fair, so everybody respects them. The instructors are great and they help us a lot.

Author: Ana Sea legs!

I hope I don't have to do the cooking tomorrow. It's very windy and the boat is moving a lot. I hate going inside when the sea's rough. It makes me feel sick!

#### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

lasts focus on life jackets respects rough

#### Reading

1 1.17 Read and listen to the web page. Decide what type of text it is.

a an educational blog

b an activity vacation website

c a sailing club website

2 Answer the questions.

How long does the Caribbean Adventure last?

It lasts 23 days.

- 1 Where did Dwayne sleep on the third night?
- 2 Why does he have to clean his cabin every day?
- 3 Who has to do the chores on the boat?
- 4 What do people have to wear on the boat?
- 5 What does Ana hate doing when the sea is rough?
- 6 Do you prefer doing water or land sports? Why?
- 7 What activities do you like doing on vacation?



#### Listening

3 1.18 Listen to Freya talking about summe	er camp. Look at the symbols below and
the list of activities and complete the boxes.  (**) things she has to do  (**) things she must	
	t 10:30 p.m.
Speaking	10 <sup>th</sup> grade geography trip to McKinley May 10 <sup>th</sup> —15 <sup>th</sup>
4 Pairwork Imagine that you are on a school trip at Talkeetna Lodge. Read the rules and check (/) things you have to do and put a cross (X) for things you don't have to do.  Ask and answer questions.  make the beds clean the bathroom clean the bedrooms set the table clear the table put the trash in the garbage cans wash the dishes clean the kitchen do the laundry  A Do we have to make the beds in the morning B Yes, we do. B Do we have to clean the bathroom? A No, we don't.  5 Ask and answer questions about the chores in exercise 4. Ask your partner if he / she likes doing these chores.	Lodge in the Denali National Park near Mount McKinley. Talkeetna Lodge is an education center, not a hotel. That means you have to do a few jobs to help!  Your rooms  Please make the beds every morning and clean the bedrooms.  Don't leave your clothes on the floor!  Dining room / Kitchen The meal times: Breakfast 8–9 a.m. Lunch 1 p.m.  Dinner 7 p.m.  Please clear the table when you finish your meal.
A Do you like making your bed? B No, I don't. I hate it. What about you? A It's OK. I don't mind it.	Hi, Mom and Dad! I'm having a great time here! I'm in a room with three girls and they're so nice. The food is good,
Writing	too - probably because we don't do the cooking!
6 Complete the e-mail from Freya to her parents with information from exercise 3.	The only problem is that there are a lot of rules!  We ' at 8 a.m. because we  understand a second a secon
<ul> <li>7 Imagine that you are with your class at Talkeetna Lodge. Write an e-mail (60–80 words) to your parents or to a friend. Use these ideas and Freya's e-mail to help you.</li> <li>• Give your opinion of Talkeetna Lodge, and describe your bedroom.</li> <li>• Say what chores you have to do.</li> <li>• Say what time you have to go to bed</li> </ul>	in our bedrooms (so we can't have parties)! We have to go to bed at 4 talk after 11 p.m.! I don't minot that because I'm always so tired in the evenings. My days are very busy and I'm learning a lot of new things!  See you soon!  Lots of love,  Freya
(11 p.m.) and get up (7:30 a.m.).	

• Give your general opinion about the trip.

• Give your opinion about the food and say what your favorite food is.

## Review

#### Vocabulary

1 Write the names of the places in town.

	café
1	h
2	s
3	1
4	p
5	c
_	

2 Match A and B to find chores.

Α		В	
1	do b	a i	my bedroo
2	set	b t	the ironing
3	make	c 1	the trash
4	take out	d i	my bed
5	clean	e t	the table
6	feed	f t	the dog

#### Grammar

3 Complete the rules with *must* or *mustn't* and the verbs in the box.

drink feed listen stop use wear



You mustn't drink the water.

1 You \_\_\_\_\_ here.





- 2 You \_\_\_\_\_ your cell phone in the library.
- 3 You \_\_\_\_\_ the animals.





- 4 You \_\_\_\_ sneakers in the gym.
- 5 You \_\_\_\_\_ in class.



4 Complete the sentences with some-, any-, no-, and every- compounds.

	Did you do anything		interesting last night?
1	There's	on	TV. Let's play video
	games.		
2	I didn't meet		in town.
3	There's		in the yard! Who is it?
4	Did you go		nice at the weekend?
5	Eggs, butter, sugar, ar		

5 Complete the sentences with have to / don't have to and the verbs in the box.

	be clean feed	l study	take	wear
	Jason can't go out. If	le has t	o stud	У
1	Sam's bedroom is a	macel H	2	
i.	Sall's Dedition is a	it.	3	
2	You	ç	good at	tennis.
	Beginners can join th	he club.		
3	You	a	in umb	rella. It isn't
	going to rain.			
4	Dad	t	he dog	g. Mom
	feeds him.			
5	It isn't fair! We			_ a uniform
	at our school			

6 Complete the sentences with mustn't or don't / doesn't have to.

The bus is at 10 a.m. You <a href="mustn">mustn"t</a>
be late.

Dad <a href="mustn">doesn"t have to</a> work on Saturdays.

1 I have to load the dishwasher, but I \_\_\_\_\_\_ unload it.

2 Friday is Maria's birthday. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ forget to call her.

3 Slow down! You \_\_\_\_\_\_ run around the swimming pool.

4 Mom \_\_\_\_\_\_ wash the dishes – Dad always does it.

5 We \_\_\_\_\_\_ go shopping today. There's a lot of food in the fridge.

7 Use the prompts to write sentences.

I / enjoy / read.

I enjoy reading.

- 1 Listen / to music / be / relaxing.
- 2 Your sister / like / play / tennis?
- 3 Mateo / hate / take / out the trash.
- 4 1 / not mind / cook.
- 5 Learn / Chinese / not be / easy.

## Extra communication (

#### Communication

Communica	i Ci Oii				
8 (1) 1.19 Complet	e the dialogues	with sentence	s a-h. Then listen and	d check.	
a You have to do	your homework.	Dialogue 1		Dialogue 2	
<b>b</b> Go down this s post office, and		A Excuse m library, ple	e. How do I get to the ease?	Mom?	the movies tonight,
c No, I'm sorry, y	ou can't, Tom.	B 1		D 4	
<b>d</b> Thanks.		(a)		C 5	-); <del>-</del> <del></del>
e Yes, of course				D 6	
f But Hugo and I				C 7	
<ul><li>g It's at the end of</li><li>h OK. But can I g</li></ul>		A 3	- woweness - comp	·	
night?	o out tomorrow	^		D 8	
				-	
Pronunciat	ion				
have /hæv/ and	have to /'hæ	eftə/			
9 (1) 1.20 Listen to	o the pronunciati	on of have	10 (1) 1.21 Listen	and write a /ha	ev/ or b /'haeftə/.
	to /ˈhæftə/. Then		Then listen and		
repeat.			<u>a</u> 1 _ 2	_ 3 _ 4 _	5
	to, the /v/ sound in	n have	11 (1) 122 11.		manana <b>k</b> arasana an
becomes a /f/ sou	200-00 200-00	_1	11 (1) 1.22 Listen		
	kfast at seven o'clo go to school at 7:3			ne table, but I do n at 9 a.m., and t	n't have to clear it.
/ Harter I have to	go to 3011001 at 7.0		history and a		Hell we have
					Mark Land Mark Park
Listening					
	100 100				
Listen to	o the five short c	onversations	and check (✓) the co	rect answers.	
Where are Ana	and her friend goi	ng?			
BANK	ACT CAND	LIBRARY			
аП	b 🗸	с			
500 M		<b>с</b> Ш	5 11/1		
1 What job does	Alice hate?	11111	3 What does Ke	nji like doing on	Saturday mornings?
1 de la companya della companya della companya de la companya della companya dell					
		-			
	Man M	2 20			
а	ь	с	a 🗌	ь	c 🗌
2 Find Amanda's	list of housework.		4 What is forbid	den at the beach	1?
clean bedroom V.	clean bedroom 🗸	clean bedroom 🗸	\	<b>1</b> 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
set the table $\checkmark$ ,	set the table .	set the table $\checkmark$ ,	306		
wash the dishes $\checkmark$ , take out the trash $x$	wash the dishes X. take out the trash 🗸	wash the dishes X, take out the trash X			
Mee out the train A	MIN OWI HIV II ADII V	INTO GOT THE IT GOT A			
а	b 🗌	c 🗌	a 🗌	ь	c 🗌

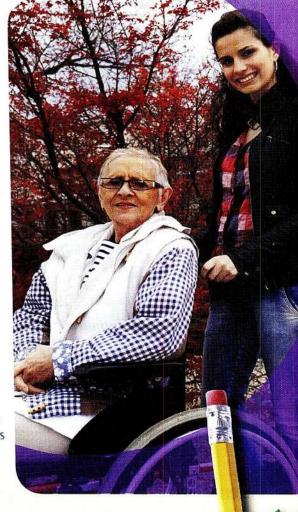


#### Friendly Visitors

Americans don't have to do military service, but many young people do voluntary community service. In some high schools they have to do 10 to 100 hours of community service if they want to graduate. Many students enjoy the experience and continue as volunteers. Nina Davis is 17 and she is a Friendly Visitor volunteer. She visits Maggie Lewis every week. Maggie is 82 years old and she lives alone. She doesn't have a family, so Nina's visits are very important to her.

- Volunteers have to visit an elderly person once a week, but I see Maggie two or three times every week. I enjoy visiting her. We talk about movies and books. She loves watching science fiction movies and she has an amazing collection of DVDs. Her life isn't easy because she has to use a wheelchair. She never asks me to do chores, but I sometimes wash the dishes and clear the table. It's difficult for her to do these things. Maggie likes cooking, and she makes delicious cookies for me to take home. I never think about our age difference. Maggie is a young person inside!
- 66 Before Nina started coming, I was very lonely. It was a lovely surprise when Nina arrived one day. She comes here after school and we talk about different things. She shows me photos of her family and school. She likes playing chess, and we sometimes have a game. I was a teacher when I was younger, and I help her with her homework. Her grades are better these days! She takes me to the park when it's sunny. Volunteers don't have to do housework, but Nina often does the grocery shopping for me. She also takes out the trash. She's kind to me. I am very grateful. ??

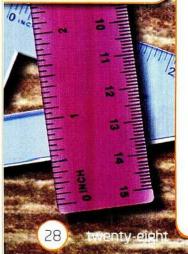
To become a Friendly Visitor volunteer, you must complete an application form and give three references. For those under 18, parents have to give their permission.



#### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

lonely grateful elderly references



## 1 1.24 Read and listen Answer the question before you read. Then read and listen to the article and check your answer.

Which of these types of service do some American students have to do?

a military service b community service c civil service

#### 2 Answer the questions.

Why are Nina's visits very important to Maggie?

#### Because she doesn't have a family.

- 1 How often does Nina visit Maggie?
- 2 Why is life difficult for Maggie?
- 3 What chores does Nina do for Maggie?
- 4 What game do Maggie and Nina play?
- 5 How does Maggie help Nina?
- 6 Where do Maggie and Nina go on sunny days?
- 7 What must you do if you want to become a Friendly Visitor?
- **3** Presentation Prepare a presentation about a popular charity in your country. Use these questions to help you. Present your charity to the other students.
  - · What is the name of the charity and where is it?
  - · What does it do and who does it help?
  - · What do volunteers have to do?
  - · Why is it important?



#### **Vocabulary and speaking**

I can write an e-mail about the rules on a school trip. (p.25)

I can id	entify places in a town. (p.12)	A2	I can identify different types of housework. (p.20)	A2		
to yo	plete the words. Then say true sente our partner. u get money from the bank	ences	4 Reorder the letters and write the housew words. Then make questions and answers	ork		
	o to c every Sunday.		your partner.			
	ere's a p with a lake in my	town.	clear the <u>table</u> (b I t a e)			
<b>3</b> lb	uy my clothes at the s		wash the (siehsd) 2 do the (nirinog)			
4 14	friends play backetball at the s		3 take out the (h a s r t)			
4 111	friends play basketball at the s		4 do the (rynaldu)			
5 My	y sister borrows books from the		5 clean the (o b r m h a t o)	, -		
I		/ 5		/ 5		
		7 3	I can ask for permission and respond. (p.22)	B1		
I can as	sk for and give directions. (p.14)	B1	5 Complete the sentences with the words in	n the		
2 Com	plete the dialogues. Then practice.		box. Then practice the dialogue.			
Ella	Excuse me. How do I get to the station, please?	bus	but <del>Can</del> can't May of course sorr	Ŷ		
Man	Go down Cameron Street as <sup>1</sup> post office. Then <sup>2</sup> left.	the	Lola <u>Can</u> I go to the movies, Mom?  Mom No, I'm 1, you 2	_		
Ben	, <u>—</u> —		Lola. You have school tomorrow.  Lola 3 I watch a movie on TV, the	nen?		
<b>6</b> : 1	to the church, please?		Mom Yes, 4 5 go to	bed		
Girl	Go straight, and then take the first 4 on the right. 5 t	he	after the movie.			
	road and the church is near the bank.			/ 5		
		/ 5	I can ask people what housework they			
			have to do. (p.25)	B1		
I can g	ive directions to my house. (p.17)	B1	Employee to the second			
3 Reor	der the words to make sentences.		<b>6</b> Write the questions. Then write true answ your brother / make his bed?	ers.		
	e / bus / number / take / six .		Does your brother have to make his bed	?		
Ta	ke the number six bus.		Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.			
	ery / a / there / minutes / bus / twenty	/ is .	1 you / do the laundry?			
_	t / to / your / I / do / house / how?	.1	2 your sister / load the dishwasher?			
	posite / off / the / bus / get / library / spital / and / walk / right / the / past /		3 your parents / clean the kitchen?			
	spital / alid / walk / right / the / past / use / to / is / a / next / my / café .	turri.	<ul><li>4 your dad / take out the trash?</li><li>5 I / do the cooking?</li></ul>			
	,,,, <b>,</b> ,	/5	5 17 do the cooking:	/5		
			NATIONAL PROCESSION AND ADDRESS OF THE PROCESSION AND ADDRESS OF T			
Read	ling, listening, and wi	riting	Got it?			
	ad and answer questions about a cha	_	tes illillotsuit	≥ No		
	derstand people talking about a cha					
	ite an e-mail with directions to my ho					
	ad and answer questions about a sun					
I can un	derstand a person talking about a su	ımmer ca	amp. (p.25) B1			

В1

## B) What are you going to do?

#### **Follow Your Passion**

How are you going to choose your future career? Would you like your passion or hobby to become your work? Read about three teenagers with plans to do exactly that.



Music is my passion, and I want to make it my career and be an audio engineer. I want to work at concerts and music festivals. I think I have the right qualities for the job. I'm a musician, and I'm hard-working and flexible. This is important because the working hours aren't regular in the music world. This summer, I'm not going to go on vacation; I'm going to help at a music festival in July. When I graduate, I hope to study sound engineering at the University of Melbourne. Brad (16), Australia

After I graduate, I want to be a wildlife biologist and work for a national park. I hope to study biological sciences at the University of Sao Paulo. It's the perfect profession for me because I am passionate about nature. I'm very patient and I'm hard-working, too. I love being outdoors, and I enjoy taking wildlife photos. This summer, I'm going to spend a month in the Pantanal region of Brazil. I'm going to work as a volunteer on a conservation project. *Elena* (15), *Brazil* 





I'd like to be a movie stunt artist. It's the perfect job for me because I'm a very active person. I love extreme sports. At the moment, I'm learning to ride a motorcycle. I'm going to start a martial arts class soon. This summer, I'm going to spend two weeks at a Stunt Camp in Hollywood. They teach jumping and falling techniques, and hand-to-hand combat. When I finish school, I'm not going to go to college; I want to go to a stuntman school in Florida. Ethan (16), U.S.

### 1 (1) 1.25 Read and listen Match the people with the activities they enjoy doing.

- 1 Brad
- 2 Elena
- 3 Ethan

- a doing extreme sports
- b playing music
- c taking photos

#### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

career wildlife stunt

#### 2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

Why does Brad want to be an audio engineer?

#### Because music is his passion.

- 1 Why is it important for an audio engineer to be flexible?
- 2 Where does Brad want to study?
- 3 Where does Elena want to work after she graduates?
- 4 What are her personal qualities?
- 5 What does she enjoy doing in her free time?
- 6 What type of person is Ethan?
- 7 What is he learning at the moment?
- 8 Where does he want to go when he finishes school?

#### Language focus

3 Complete the sentences from the article. Then write the name of the person who said them.

	'm going to start	a martial arts course soon.	
1	1	a month in the Pantanal region of Brazil.	
2	<u> </u>	on vacation.	
3	I	at a music festival.	
4	l	two weeks at a Stunt Camp in Hollywood.	
5	I	to college.	
6	I	as a volunteer on a conservation project.	

4 Read the article again. Then complete the sentences.

	10000					
	HIDE		CON			
	10000		No.			
	68.00		200			
	100		1100			
	100		100			
	100		400			
	11000		DOM:			
	HISTORY		40000			
	CERCIO.		Acres 1			
	19022518					
	HEXXIII I		C 1000			
	111527		Charle			
1000						
-						
				_		
			-1			
	_	ra	$\boldsymbol{\alpha}$			
Brad						

1	want to make	it my career.			
ا	1	sound engineering at the University of Melbourne.			



<sup>2</sup>	a wildlife biologist.
1 3	biological sciences at the University of Sao Paulo.



ANNO DE CONTRACTO
a movie stunt artist.
to a stuntman school.

5 Focus on you Write about your plans for the future. Use the ideas in the box.

get a summer job get married go to college after school learn more languages learn to drive live in a different country travel around the world

I'm (not) going to go to college after school. I'd like to live in Australia.

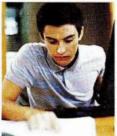
6 Pairwork Tell your partner about your plans for the future.





in the second	NAME OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER			
P	Personality adjec	tives		
1	Are the adjectives positive	(P) or negative (N)	? Use a dictionary.	
	ambitious P	<ul><li>5 flexible</li><li>6 hard-working</li><li>7 honest</li><li>8 lazy</li><li>9 organized</li></ul>		_
			\	-
2	1.26 Listen and repeat t	he adjectives in ex	cercise 1.	
3	Choose adjectives from exe	ercise 1 to describe	these neonle	
	Lucas writes poems and so		He's creative	
	1 Lee is nervous when she n	•	She's	
	2 Emma doesn't study very h		She's	
	3 Bruno loves parties and me		He's	
	4 Carina never changes her r		She's	
	5 David doesn't think about of	other people.	He's	
	6 Rachel thinks she's the bes	st at everything.	She's	
	7 Ichiro doesn't mind waiting		He's	
	8 Nicole spends all her free t	ime studying.	She's	
4	1.27 <b>Pronunciation</b> Li and repeat.	sten to the /ʃ/ sou	ınd in these words. Then li	sten
	1 ambi <u>ti</u> ous 3 pa <u>ti</u> ent	<b>5</b> shy		
	2 fashion 4 selfish			
5	1.28 Listen to three dia the people.  1 Liza is patient / confident			scribe
	<ul><li>2 William is enthusiastic / ar</li><li>3 Camila is ambitious / outg</li></ul>	rogant, and he's als	o shy / flexible.	
6	Pairwork Describe and id A She looks very lazy. B Number 1? A Yes, that's right.	entify the people i	n the pictures. 😿	
1	2	3	4	









- 7 Pairwork Discuss your personality.
  - A What's a positive thing about your personality?
  - B I'm enthusiastic.
  - A What's a negative thing?
  - B I'm stubborn!

#### be going to (1)

#### Affirmative and negative

I'm going to get work experience this summer. I'm not going to go on vacation.

Affirmative	Negative
l am ('m) going to play.	I am not ('m not) going to play.
You are ('re) going to play.	You are not (aren't) going to play.
He / She / It is ('s) going to play	He / She / It is not (isn't) going to play.
We / You / They are ('re) going to play.	We / You / They are not (aren't) going to play.

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct alternative.

She's going to be a dentist.

He isn't going to study math in college.

 We use be going to to talk about intentions / present activities.

#### Rules p.W14

1 Write sentences with be going to. Use the short form of be.

I / see / the Iron Man movie tonight.

I'm going to see the Iron Man movie tonight.

- 1 Al / not visit / his friend in Canada next summer.
- 2 You / not study / Chinese next year.
- 3 We / make / a birthday cake for Melissa.
- 4 They / do / their homework later.
- 5 I / not watch / this movie again.
- 6 Carl and I / get married next month.
- 2 Complete the text with the correct form of be going to and the verbs in parentheses.

#### Jack: "I want to leave the band!"

Terrible news! Jack F	inley 's going to leave
(leave) Magic Live! He	
singer, but he 1	
(not start) his solo car	eer immediately.
He <sup>2</sup>	(have) a vacation,
and then he 3	(write)
some new songs. The	other members of the
band 4	(stay) together. They
5	(not change) the name of the
band. They 6	(look) for a new
singer I'm devastated	11

POSTED May 10th 14:30

#### yes / no questions and short answers

"Are you going to get work experience?" "Yes, I am." "Is he going to go to college?" "No, he isn't." How are you going to go to choose your future career?

	ye	es / no	questi	ons	
A	m	1			
ls	s	he / she	e / it	going t	o play?
Aı	re w	e / you	/ they		
		Short	Answe	rs	
	Affirmative			Negative	
	1	am.		I	'm not.
Yes,	he / she / it	is.	No,	he / she / it	isn't.
	we / you / they	are.		we / you / they	aren't.
Rules	pp.W14-	-15			

3 Write questions with be going to. Then write affirmative  $(\checkmark)$  or negative (X) short answers.

Jo and Ed / play tennis tomorrow? (✓)

Are Jo and Ed going to play tennis tomorrow? Yes, they are.

- 1 Matt / buy a guitar? (X)
- 2 you / send Andy a text message? ( )
- 3 Denise and Clara / bike to school? (X)
- 4 we / have a test tomorrow? (1)
- 4 Complete the questions using a question word in the box, be going to, and the verbs in parentheses.

How long are you going to stay I'm going to stay in Rio for a weel hopping mall?" "She's going to b	<." (buy) at the uy some jeans."
	(buy) at the uy some jeans."
hopping mall?" "She's going to b	uy some jeans."
	(
	(meet) Sally?
They're going to meet Sally tomo	rrow afternoon."
W 20 20	(study) law
college?" "Because I want to be	an attorney."
	(stay) in

#### Finished?

Write about your plans for the weekend. Write three things that you're going to do and three things you aren't going to do.

This weekend, I'm (not) going to ...

Puzzle p.C8



#### At the airport

1 1.29 Listen and complete the dialogues with the questions in the box. Listen again and check. Then listen and repeat.

Are you wearing a watch or a belt? Can I see your ticket and passport or ID card, please?

Do you have any baggage to check in?

Do you have any liquids or a laptop in your hand baggage? Do you have any metal items in your pockets?

Would you like a window or an aisle seat?



#### At the check-in desk

- A Good morning. Can I see your ticket and passport or ID card, please?
- B Yes, here you are.
- A Thank you. 1\_
- B I'd like a window seat, please.
- A OK. 2
- **B** Yes, I have this suitcase.
- A OK, here's your boarding pass. You're boarding at gate 7. The gate opens at 11 a.m.



#### At the security checkpoint

- A 3
- B I don't have any liquids, but I have a laptop.
- A Please put it in this tray. 4\_ keys. a cell phone, coins?
- B No, I don't.
- B I'm wearing a belt.
- A Please remove it.

#### Learn it, use it!

You hear	You say
Can I see your ticket and passport, please?	Yes, here you are.
Would you like a window or an aisle seat?	l'd like
Do you have any baggage to check in / any liquids or a laptop in your hand baggage / anything in your pockets?	No, I don't. / Yes, I do.
Are you wearing a watch or a belt?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

2 1.30 Listen to two conversations at the airport and choose the correct options. window / aisle

1 suitcase / hand baggage

3 4:15 / 4:50

5 keys / cell phone

2 gate 13 / gate 30

4 liquids / laptop

6 watch / belt

3 Pairwork Choose details from the options below and then write dialogues at the airport check-in and the security checkpoint. Use the dialogues in exercise 1 as a model. Then practice your dialogues.

> 11:30 / 11:13 gate 12 / gate 20 keys / cell phone in your pocket liquids / laptop in your hand baggage suitcase / hand baggage wearing a watch / belt window / aisle seat

thirty-four

## **Grammar**

#### be going to (2)

#### Think!

Look at the sentences. Then choose the correct alternative.

It's sunny and there aren't any clouds. It's going to be a beautiful day.

They aren't playing well. They're going to lose the game.

· We use be going to for a prediction / an intention based on present evidence.

Rules p.W15

Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with be going to and the verbs in the box. Use the short form of be.

be eat fall jump sit win



It's going to eat your sandwich!

- \_\_\_\_on the cat! 1 She
- 2 Brazil\_\_\_\_\_the game.
- 3 He\_\_\_\_\_over the truck.
- 4 It\_\_\_\_\_a sunny day.
- 5 He off his skateboard!

Complete the dialogues with the correct form of be going to and the verbs in parentheses.

Manchester United is playing very well at the moment. It's going to be (be) a difficult game for Real Madrid.

- 1 It's very cold and cloudy.
- 2 Look at this traffic. We\_ (be) late for the concert.
- 3 Hannah can't drive very well. She

\_\_\_\_\_ (not pass) her driving test.

4 It's starting to rain. We\_\_\_

- (get) wet! 5 I didn't pass my English test. My parents
- \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) happy!

#### Verb + infinitive / -ing form

I want to be a wildlife biologist. I love doing sports.

Verbs + infinitive	Verbs + -ing form	
I hope to write.	I love writing.	
I want to write.	I enjoy writing.	
I'd like to write.	I like writing.	
	I don't mind writing.	
	I prefer writing.	
	I hate writing.	

Think!	
Complete t	he sentences with going or to go.
l like <sup>1</sup> l'd like <sup>2</sup>	to the movies to the movies.
Rules p.W	15

3 Complete the sentences with the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in parentheses.

I hope to travel (travel) around the world one day. I love shopping (shop).

- 1 Jason doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) the dishes. He prefers \_\_\_\_\_ (set) the table.
- 2 I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ (study) biology in college.
- 3 My dog enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ (play) with a ball.
- 4 We want \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the game at Victor's house.
- 5 | hate \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) early.
- 4 Complete the text with the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in the box.

get go tearn study travel visit work

My name's Katia, and I'm	at high school. I really enjoy learning
languages and I want 1_	French and Chinese
in college. I love 2	to different countries, and
I'd like 3	_ in the tourist industry one day. This
summer, I hope 4	a job in the U.S. When I
finish school, I'd like 5	around Asia for six
months. I especially wan	t <sup>6</sup> China.

#### Finished?

Write sentences about you. Then compare your ideas with a partner.

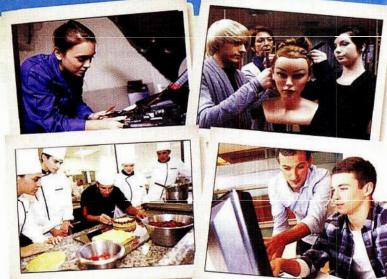
> I'd like ... I don't want ... I hate ... I hope to ... I love ... I want ...

> > Puzzle p.C8



#### Summer Internettips | Ages 16-18

Doctor, software developer, mechanic, hairdresser – what job do you want to do in the future? How are you going to choose your career? A summer internship is an opportunity for you to learn about different careers. It gives you a chance to experience a career and find out if it's the right one for you. We offer three- to six-week summer internships in twelve different U.S. cities. Each program gives students the opportunity to get real-life work experience. Our team can also help you choose the best program for you.



#### Here are the experiences of two students who were interns last summer.

I'm Scott Rankin and I'm 16. I did a three-week internship at a garden center in L.A. last summer. My experience was very useful. I did a lot of different things, including taking care of plants and helping customers. I asked a lot of questions and I learned so much from the people there. When I graduate from high school, I want to be a garden designer. I think it's the perfect career for me because I love gardening, and I'm artistic, creative, and enthusiastic. Also, I don't mind working hard outside in all types of weather. I'm going to take classes in environmental studies and art next year. After school, I'm not going to get a job immediately. I'm going to study landscape design in college.



I'm Clara Svenson and I'm 17. I love being with animals and I'd like to be a vet. I did a veterinary internship in a pet hospital in Dallas for six weeks last summer because I wanted to find out more about the job. I had an amazing experience there, and the internship was a great opportunity because I did a lot of varied work behind the scenes. I looked after the animals — I fed and cleaned them. I also watched operations and helped the vets when they examined animals. I know veterinary medicine is the career for me because I'm hard-working and patient. That's important when you work with animals. I'd like to go to Texas A&M College of Veterinary Medicine, but I need excellent grades!



#### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

chance real-life behind the scenes operations

#### Reading

1 Read the website quickly. What is an internship?

a a summer job

b a way to get work experience

2 1.31 Read and listen to the website and answer the questions.

How long do the internships last? They last three to six weeks.

- 1 Where did Scott do an internship last summer?
- 2 What work does he want to do in the future?
- 3 What does he plan to do after school?
- 4 Where did Clara do her work experience?
- 5 Why was it a good opportunity for her?
- 6 What would she like to study in college?
- 7 What do you think of internships? Are they a good idea for young people? Why? / Why not?



#### Listening

3 (1) 1.32 Look at the places a-f and think about the type of jobs and internships people can do in these places. Then listen to Kelly, Emi, and Rafael talking about their plans for the future. Choose the best place for their internships.

1	Kelly	f
2	Emi_	

3 Rafael \_\_\_

- a Massachusetts General Hospital
- **b** Express Transport Company
- c Atlanta Recreation and Sports Centre
- d Styles Beauty and Hair Salon
- e Lux Hotel
- f CBS Newsroom

My listening skills

#### Identifying information to perform a task

Some questions ask you to listen for information to perform a task. First read the question carefully, and try to predict possible answers. Then listen and identify the information you need. Be careful the speakers may not use the same words as in the task.

- 4 1.32 Listen again to Kelly, Emi, and Rafael and choose the correct answers.
  - Kelly wants to be a journalist / English teacher.
  - 1 Kelly loves writing / telling stories.
  - 2 She'd like to work in radio / television news.
  - 3 Emi enjoys meeting people / buying clothes.
  - 4 She hopes to have her own hairdressing salon / products in the future.
  - 5 Rafael wants to be a professional soccer player / fitness coach.
  - 6 He'd like to work with a professional soccer team / in a sports center.

#### Speaking

- 5 Pairwork Ask and answer the questions about your future plans. Make notes of your partner's answers.
  - Are you going to go to college? Yes, Sao Paulo University (medicine)
  - What type of work would you like to do?
     Are you going to travel?
  - · Would you like to do an internship?
- · Would you like to live in a foreign country?
- 6 Pairwork Tell another student about your partner's plans for the future. 🔀 Valeria hopes to go to college and study ...

#### Writing

7 Complete Flavio's e-mail with the, a / an, or  $\emptyset$  (no article). Then write a reply telling him about your plans for the future (70-100 words). Use Flavio's e-mail as a model and your answers to the questions in exercise 5.

Hi!
Thanks for your e-mail. You asked me about my plans for the future! Well, I have 1 lot of ideas!
I'm going to stay at 2 school until I'm 18. I'm not going to go to 3 college immediately because I'd like to travel around 4 world first. I really want to visit 5 Europe. I'd like to do 6 internship for 7 few months, too.
After that, I hope to go to <sup>8</sup> college. I want to study <sup>9</sup> information technology because I'd like to be <sup>10</sup> web designer. This type of work appeals to me because it's creative, but it's also technical. It's also well paid, and I'd like to make a lot of money! What about you? What are your plans? Are you going to get a job or go to college?
Write soon, Flavio



# What will their future be like?

# They Will Make the World a Better Place

Our magazine asked high school students about the future. Many students have definite plans for their future life, but others don't know what they're going to do. How about you? Who will you be ten years from now? Where will you live? Do you think the world will be a better place?

Teenager Nathan Rebelo has some strong ideas about his future. "If I get married, I won't have more than one child. Today there are more than seven billion people on the planet, and overpopulation is going to be a big problem." However, Nathan generally feels positive about the future. "Most teenagers know about the world's problems and they want to change things. We're lucky because we have a good education, and this will help us make the world a better place."

Nathan also has career plans. "In five years, I'll be 20, and I hope to be in college. I want to be an architect, and I'll have to study hard if I want to graduate. If I become a successful architect, I'll design sustainable buildings, and I won't live in a big city."

Rachel Barnes is enthusiastic about her future. "In ten years, I'll be 26. I'm not sure where I'll be, but I hope I'll have good qualifications. I'm going to apply to medical school. If I graduate, I'll be a doctor. I won't get married very young; I want to see the world first! I'd like to work on health projects in Africa."

Rachel is worried about the future. "My generation will be in charge of the country in thirty years, and things won't be easy. We'll have to clean up the environment and find new forms of sustainable energy." Rachel hates it when adults criticize teenagers. "Adults are responsible for the world's problems, but today's teenagers will have to solve them."

# Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

overpopulation however sustainable in charge of criticize





	Sea.		
A	1		
	1		
1	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.		
1	-	4	ı

1 1.33 Read and listen C	Check (√) tł	ne topics the readers made pre	dictions about.
1 having children	1	5 marriage	
2 age and health	Ē	6 technology	百
3 the weather		7 environment	
4 study and work	Ē	8 population	百
and control to the control of the co	(m)		<del></del>
2 Comprehension Answer t	he questior	15.	
How does Nathan generally	feel about t	he future?	
He generally feels positive			
1 Why does Nathan think that	manufacture man de la compact de la contraction	gers are lucky?	
2 What career does he want t			
3 Where would Rachel like to	work?		
4 What does she hate?		11- 1-2	
5 What does she think adults	are respons	ble for?	
Inneuran forum			
Language focus			
3 Reorder the words to make	sentences	from the article. Then read the	article again an
check.			
will / live / where / you ?			
Where will you live?			
1 five / be / years / in / 20 /	l'II .		
2 city / won't / a / in / big / li	ve / I .		
3 I'll / sure / where / I'm / be	/ not .		
4   / qualification / I'll / good	/ hope / hav	re / a .	
5 very / get / won't / young /	married / I	e e	
4 Complete the sentences with	h nhrases f	rom the article	
			•
-		l'll design sust	
4 If I graduate,			amable buildings.
4 II I graduate,		A STANDARD OF THE STANDARD OF	•
5 1.34 Listen to two stude	nts talking	about the future. Choose the co	orrect answers.
		won't be very similar to our lives to	
1 We will / won't live on a diff	ferent planet		500 de 1914 d <b>=</b> 100 f
2 We will / won't go on vacat	ion in space	ai .	
3 There will / won't be more	technology.		
4 Everyone will / won't use co	omputers at	school.	
5 I will / won't be married.			
6 I will / won't have children.			
6 Focus on you What do you words that match your opinion		ut the predictions in exercise 5	? Circle the
7 Pairwork Diames	lees in	reino E with a manta a 🦱	
	ices in exe	cise o with a partner.	
7 Pairwork Discuss your cho			
A I don't think we will live on B I agree. But I think we will	a different	planet.	



# Life events

1 1.35 Match the pictures on the timeline with the expressions in the box. Then listen and repeat.

> apply to college / for a job be-born die get a job get married graduate have a baby / children pass your driving test retire start school

be borr 1 2 3		4 5				7 8 9	
		2	DRIVER	4	nge Application	6	B RETREMENT
	1 [313231] (373231) (37	The state of the s	3		5		9 R.L.P.

Z Lily's timeline shows some important life events in her family. Complete it with the simple past of the verbs in exercise 1.

1989	Dad <u>applied</u> to college to study engineering.
1993	Dad from college with an engineering degree.
1996	Mom and Dad married.
1999	l,born.
2004	, school.
2006	Mom a new job.
2008	My grandpa from work.
2012	My great-grandma Luisa She was 95.
2013	My brother his driving test.
2014	Aunt Virginia a baby

- 3 Pairwork Draw a timeline and write six important life events in your family. Tell your partner about each event. 🛜
- 4 Pairwork Ask and answer questions about life events.

What age do people usually ...

- · start school?
- · get their first job
- · finish school?
- · get married?
- · graduate from college?
- · retire?
- · pass their driving test?

A What age do people usually start school?

B They usually start school at 5 or 6 years old.

# will: future

# Affirmative and negative

In five years, I'll be 20. I won't get married very young.

Α	ffirmative	
Full for	n	Short form
I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	will go.	'II go.
	<b>Negative</b>	
Full for	n Tulkin	Short form
I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	will not go.	won't go.

# Think!

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct alternative.

I think he'll get the job.

It won't rain this evening.

 We use will or won't to talk about intentions / make predictions.

Rules p. W20

1 Complete the sentences with will or won't and the verbs in the box. Use short forms.

be buy go have retire win Nick always celebrates his birthday. I'm sure he 'll have a party. 1 Oh no! There's a history test tomorrow. I think \_\_ difficult! 2 Noemi can't sing very well. She the karaoke competition. 3 I think I when I'm about 65. 4 Mark doesn't like classical music. I'm sure he \_\_\_ to the concert. 5 My aunt and uncle want to live in Canada. I think \_\_\_\_\_ a house there soon. they\_

Write predictions with will (√) or won't (X).

We / win the soccer game tomorrow. (X) We won't win the soccer game tomorrow.

- 1 He / graduate / next year. (1)
- 2 It / rain this afternoon. (X)
- 3 They / go to the school concert on Friday. (X)
- 4 She / be famous one day. (✓)
- 5 1 / see Luis on the weekend. (X)

# yes / no questions and short answers

Will the world be a better place? Yes, it will. / No, it won't.

	yes / no questions	
Will	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	win?
	Short answers	
Yes,	you / I / he / she / it / you / we / they	will.
No,	you / I / he / she / it / you / we / they	won't

3 Write yes / no questions with will. Then answer the questions with your opinions.

it / rain tonight?

"Will it rain tonight?" "Yes, it will." / "No, it won't."

- 1 you / go to college?
- 2 you / leave home before you are 20?
- 3 Brazil / win the next soccer World Cup?
- 4 people / live longer in 2050?
- 5 you and your family / visit the U.S. one day?

# will I be going to

# Think!

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct alternatives to complete the rules.

Good news! Camila's going to have a baby! Lucia wants children. I think she'll have a baby soon.

- We use 'will / going to to make predictions based on an opinion.
- We use <sup>2</sup>will / going to to make an opinion based on evidence.

Rules	pp.W20-21

4 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of will or be going to. Then match the sentences with the correct rule.

	I think he II	do well on his te	st. <u>1</u>
1	The score is 4-0 to us!	We	_win!
2	I think we	travel in space	
3	Look at those black clos	uds! It	rain!
4	I don't think my sister _		get the
	job. She arrived late for	the interview!	

# Finished?

Make predictions about your future.

be famous learn to cook live in a big city

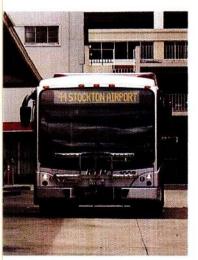
Puzzle p.C8



# At the bus station

1 🜒 1.36 Listen and complete the conversation with the words in the box. Then listen again and repeat.

change gate ticket trip next one-way round-trip



Kyle	Hello.	ľd	like a	ticket	to	Baltimore,	please.

\_\_\_\_\_ or a round-trip ticket? Assistant Would you like a 1\_\_\_\_

A <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, please. Kyle **Assistant** OK. Are you leaving today?

Kyle Yes, I am.

**Assistant** And when are you coming back?

I'm coming back <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday. Kyle

Assistant OK, so you'll need an open return. That's \$28, please.

Kyle Here you are, here's \$30.

Assistant Thank you. Here's your ticket and \$2 4\_

Kyle What time is the next bus?

Assistant There's a bus for Baltimore every 30 minutes. The next bus leaves at ten thirty.

Kyle OK, thanks. What 5\_\_\_\_\_ does it leave from?

**Assistant** It leaves from gate five.

Thanks. Oh ... how long does the 6\_\_\_\_\_\_ take? Kyle

Assistant It takes about three and a half hours.

Kyle OK. Thanks. Goodbye.

Assistant Goodbye.

# Learn it, use it!

You say	You hear
I'd like a ticket to, please.	Would you like a one-way ticket or a round-trip? Are you leaving today? / When are you coming back?
What time is the next bus?	It leaves at
What gate / Where does it leave from?	It leaves from
How long does the trip take?	It takes about

# 2 1.37 Listen to three more people buying bus tickets. Choose the correct answers.

Destination	Type of ticket	Price	Next bus	Gate	Duration
1 New Haven	¹one-way/round-trip	<sup>2</sup> \$22 / \$32	38:00 / 9:00	48/10	52/3 hours
2 Boston	<sup>6</sup> one-way / round-trip	7\$27 / \$37	810:15 / 10:50	91/11	103 / 4 hours
3 Long Island	11one-way / round-trip	12\$15/\$16	136:45 / 6:55	145/9	1540 / 50 minutes

3 Pairwork Look at the bus information below. Choose a destination and take turns to buy a bus ticket. Find out when the next bus is and where it leaves from. [3]

# **Transport from Boston, Massachusetts**

From	To	Time	Departure	One-way	Round-trip	Duration
Boston	Newport	10:30 AM	Pike Street	\$27	\$52	1 hour 40 minutes
Boston	Providence	8:00 PM	South Station	\$8	\$16	1 hour
Boston	New York	10:30 AM	Downtown	\$29	\$58	4 hours 20 minutes
Boston	Montreal	7:15 AM	South Station	\$91	\$173	7 hours 30 minutes

# First conditional

If I get married, I won't have more than one child.

### If clause Main clause If I pass my test, my mom will be happy. If I don't pass my test, my mom won't be happy. If you pass your test, will your mom be happy? Main clause if clause My mom will be happy if I pass my test. if I don't pass my test. My mom won't be happy if you pass your test? Will your mom be happy

# Think!

Look at the sentences. Then choose the correct alternatives.

I'll buy a DVD if I go shopping.

- If I go shopping, I'll buy a DVD.
- We use 'the simple present / will + base form of the verb in the if clause.
- We use <sup>2</sup>the simple present / will + base form of the verb in the main clause.
- · There is a comma after the if clause when it comes at the 3beginning / end of the sentence.

Rules p.W21

### 1 Choose the correct answers.

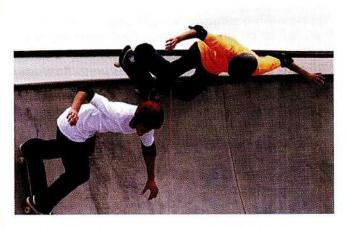
If we get / 'Il get the next bus, we arrive / (Il arrive at 6 p.m.

- 1 We miss / 'Il miss the bus if we don't go / won't go now.
- 2 Will / Do you play soccer if it rains / will rain?
- 3 If I have / 'II have children, I call / 'II call them Mia and David.
- 4 They don't win / won't win the game if they don't play / won't play better.
- 5 If Sylvia gets / will get home late, her mom is /
- 6 I go / 'Il go to college if I get / 'Il get straight A's.

# Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

	home.	(get) a job, she <u>Il leave</u> (leave)
1	If you	(not water) these plants,
	they	(die)!
2		(visit) you tomorrow if
	İ	(have) time.
3	You	(not be) late for school if
	you	(leave) home now.
4	If it	(be) sunny tomorrow,
	we	(have) a barbecue.

3 Write first conditional sentences. Use short forms.



We / go / to the skate park / if / it / be / sunny / tomorrow.

We'll go to the skate park if it's sunny tomorrow.

- 1 If / Lucas / get / good grades / his parents / be / pleased.
- 2 We / buy / some sandwiches / if / we / get /
- 3 If / he / go / to Canada / he / speak / English.
- 4 Those children / be / sick / if / they / eat / all those cookies.
- 5 If / you / not come / with me / I / not go.
- 6 Kate / not come / if / she / have / a lot of homework.

# 4 Game! Make first conditional sentences with the verbs in the box. You get one point for each complete correct sentence.

get go have meet miss pass rain win

- A say the if clause of a first conditional sentence.
- B Complete the sentence, and start a new sentence.
- A If I get home early, ...
- B If I get home early, I'll go swimming. (1 point)
- A If it rains tomorrow, ...

# Finished?

Write first conditional sentences. Use the ideas in the box.

it rains on Sunday you don't feel well tomorrow you get some money for your birthday you're bored this afternoon your mom is tired this evening

If it rains on Sunday, I'll stay home.

Puzzle p.C8



# In the Next One Hundred Years ...

What will the world be like 100 years from now? Will it be possible to manipulate the weather? Will we all speak one language? Will everyone live to be 150 years old? Nobody really knows because the future is very difficult to predict. Nevertheless, more than 100 years ago, an American engineer, John Watkins, made some predictions about life today — and a lot of them were correct!

In 1900, John Watkins wrote an article for an American women's magazine. The title of the article was What May Happen in the Next Hundred Years and it started with the words: "These prophecies will seem strange, almost impossible ...." Today, however, a lot of the things that he predicted are part of our everyday lives. Here are some of the predictions that came true ... and two that didn'tl



- People will watch events from all over the world on home screens in their living rooms.
  - ✓ Watching TV is a normal everyday activity today. In the U.S., 97% of houses have a TV.
- Doctors will use rays of invisible light to see internal parts of a body.
  - ✓ Today X-rays are a common medical procedure in all hospitals.
- We will use wireless telephone systems to talk to people all over the world.
  - ✓ Six billion people in the world today have a cell phone. That's 86 people in every 100!
- Americans will be taller by 4-5 centimeters.
  - ✓ In 1900, the average American man was 1.68-1.70 m tall. In 2000, the average American man was 1.75 m tall.
- There won't be any mosquitoes or flies.
  - Mosquitoes and flies are still a big problem! Mosquitoes are responsible for more than 650,000 deaths from malaria every year.
- There will be no C, X, or Q in our everyday alphabet.
  - X The alphabet is the same today, but it may change in the future because of text messaging and other modern methods of communication.

# Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

nevertheless may happen prophecies came true flies accurate John Watkins was very optimistic about the future. He only predicted positive changes in the 20th century.

Today, a lot of people are pessimistic about the future of the world in the next 100 years. But who knows? If we're lucky, today's predictions won't be as accurate as Watkins' prophecies were!



Reading			
1 1.38 Read and listen to th	e magazine artic	le. Which predi	ctions were not correct?
<ul> <li>Answer the questions. What nationality was John Watk 1 What was his job? 2 When did he make his prediction 3 What magazine published his p 4 Which of these things did he procell phones hotter summers TV physical changes to the body 5 Are you optimistic or pessimistic</li> </ul>	ons "for the next h redictions? redict?	undred years"? miniskirts X-rays the Internet new materials	
Listening			
3 (1) 1.39 Futurology is the study topics a-g. Then listen to a rad in the order they discuss them.	io interview with	n a futurologist	. Number the topics
a Languages b World population c Life expectancy d Weather  1  4 (1) 1.39 Listen again. Does the prediction will (1) or won't (1) 100 years? It will be possible to control the 1 We will all speak one language. 2 Some people will live to be 150 3 Space travel will be possible for 4 We will all use the same money	e Space travel f Money g Cities  futurologist thin come true in the e weather. D years old. It most people.	ik each	My listening skills  Identifying main ideas  Some questions ask you to identify and sequence the main ideas in a listening text. Before you listen, read the questions and identify the key words. Then listen and try to recognize these key words. Don't worry if you don't understand every word.
5 Pairwork Ask and answer que Use these and your own ideas. Will • students use computers or boo • the climate be different? • people still use paper money? A Do you think students will st B I think there will still be some	oks at school?	<ul><li>all cars be el</li><li>vacations in</li><li>hobbies and</li><li>chool?</li></ul>	ectric? space be common? sports be different?
Writing			
6 Write a short paragraph (70–1 exercise 5 or your own ideas. S	Start like this:		

# Review

# Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with personality adjectives.

Maria designs her own clothes.
She's very c<u>reative</u>

1 That man thinks he's very important.
He's a

2 Elena is friendly and makes friends easily.
She's o

3 Steve wants to be an astronaut.
He's very a

4 I always plan my study time.
I'm quite o

5 Lily never changes her mind.

Complete the timeline with seven life events. Use the simple past.

6 I don't mind changing my plans at the last

She's very s\_\_\_\_\_

minute. I'm f

		) e	
1928	1933	1950	1951
			R.I.P

1954	1956 1993	2010
1928	Sarah was born	
1933	At the age of 5, she <sup>1</sup> school in Boston.	
1950	She <sup>2</sup> from Stanford University.	in engineering
1951	She <sup>3</sup> Company.	at Ford Car
1954	She <sup>4</sup> Charles in Old South Chu	to her boyfriend irch, Boston.
1956	Sarah and Charles <sup>5</sup> They named him Simon.	*
1993	Sarah <sup>6</sup> She became a pensioner.	

82 years old. She had a good life.

when she was

# Grammar

3 Complete the sentences with the affirmative (✓), negative (X), or question (?) forms of will or be going to.

	I'm going to	watch the movie at	
	8 p.m. ( <b>√</b> )		
1	1	play volleyball today.	
	I don't have time. (X)		
2	Who do you think next soccer World Co	win the up? ( <b>?</b> )	
3	The weather forecas	t says that it rain today. (X)	
4	You	pass your test.	
	You don't work hard enough. (X)		
5	What	life be like 20 years	
	from now? (?)		

4 Choose the correct answers.

I don't mind playing / to play hockey at school.

- 1 I don't want getting / to get up early tomorrow.
- 2 Steve enjoys reading / to read crime stories.
- 3 The students hate doing / to do P.E. outside in winter.
- 4 I hope seeing / to see you soon!
- 5 I'd like buying / to buy some new jeans.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use short forms if possible.

	If it 's	(be) sunny later,
	we il go	(go) for a walk.
1	We	(wait) for you
	if you	(be) late.
2	If you	(be) hungry,
	1	_ (make) you a sandwich.
3	If Jack	(not leave) now,
	he	(miss) the bus.
4	If the band _	(not practice), it
		(not play) well.
5	1	(help) you with your math
	if you	(not understand) it.
6	If Tina	(go) to the movies,
	she	(not be) home until 10 p.m.

2010

# Communication

a She wants to be a psychologist. **b** She wants to be a nurse. c She wants to be a teacher.

6 1.40 Complete the dialogues with the phras	ses in the box. Then listen and check.			
A round-trip, please. I'd like an aisle seat, please. It leaves at 3 p.m. It takes about three hours.  Thank you. Yes, here you are: Yes, I have this suitcase.				
A Good morning. Can I see your ticket and passport, please?  B Yes, here you are.  A Thank you. Would you like a window or an aisle seat?  B 1  A OK. Have you got any baggage to check in?  B 2  A OK, here's your boarding pass. The gate opens at 10:30 a.m.  B 3	A I'd like a ticket to Dallas, please.  B Do you want a one-way ticket or a round-trip?  A 4  B Here you are.  A What time does the next bus leave?  B 5  A How long does the trip take?  B 6			
Pronunciation The pronunciation of 'II  7 (1) 1.41 Listen to the pronunciation of 'II. Then listen again and repeat.  1 I'll see you on Friday.  2 You'll have a good time!  3 He'll buy the movie theater tickets.  4 We'll get the bus home.  5 They'll meet us at the bus stop.	8 (1) 1.42 Listen and choose the correct answers.  I'll live / (live) in Newport.  1 We'll go / We go to high school.  2 They'll have / They have a long vacation in the summer.  3 You'll study / You study chemistry in college.  4 I'll take / I take the dog for a walk.  5 We'll buy / We buy a lot of souvenirs on vacation.			
Uistening  1.43 Listen to five short conversations and What's Ken going to do on the weekend?  a He's going to go ice skating.  b He's going to go to Nick's party.  c He's going to stay home.  Who is Luke?  a He's a boy that goes to Lily's school.  b He's Lily's boyfriend.  c He's Lily's math teacher.  What does Katie want to be when she leaves	check (/) the correct answers.  3 What prediction does Sophie make about her life ten years from now?  a She'll be married.  b She'll be a fashion designer.  c She'll be famous.  4 Ben and Freya are having a baby. If the baby is a boy, what will they call him?  a They'll call him Jack.  b They'll call him Benedict.			

b They'll call him Benedict. c They'll call him Kyle.

# **Culture club**

What Will Life Be Like in 2100? Children who are born today will be in their 80s in the year 2100. About 5.3 million Americans will be over 100. What will their lives be like? We asked readers for their predictions about life in the

United States in 100 years. Here are six predictions and what the futurologists think of them. 6/10. Quite possible.

9/10. Very probable.

# 1 The U.S. coast will be different.

Because of global warming, temperatures will be 6°C higher. If global temperatures rise, polar ice will melt, and sea levels will rise. Scientists predict that parts of nearly 1,700 cities near the ocean will be underwater in 100 years. These will include New York, Boston, and Miami.

4 Fewer neonle will get married. Instead they win sign a contract every year.

Marriage won't disappear, but it will change. Traditional marriage will still exist, but there will be other options. Many people will live more than 100 years, and they won't get married for life. They will get married for ten or twenty years.

# 2 Families won't be as big as they are today.

There will also be more families with only one parent. Today, the average American mom has her first child at the age of 23. This will go up to 29. Most moms will only have one child, instead of two today.

5 California will become an independent country.

There are already signs that this will happen. California is a very wealthy state, and if this continues, it's possible it'll want to be

7/10. Quite possible

5/10. Possible.

9/10. Very probable.

# **3** Spanish will be the first language.

Spanish is already the most common foreign language taught in U.S. schools. It is now the second language in the United States. The Hispanic population is growing very fast. If this trend continues, more people will speak Spanish than English, but it will be difficult for Spanish to become the first language.

10/10. Definite. 6 People will live longer. People won't get sick as often as they do now.

want to become independent, too.

independent from other poorer states so that it can keep its wealth. If California becomes

independent, some states on the East Coast will

If they have an active lifestyle, today's babies will live for 100 years. Most people will stay healthy until they die because of new medical discoveries. This means that there will be more old people than children! And some people will live to 150!



1 (1) 1.44 Read and listen to the article. Which prediction do the specialists think will definitely come true?



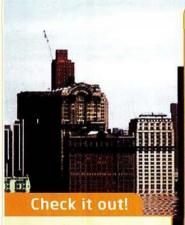
How many people in the United States will be over 100 years old in 2100? About 5.3 million Americans will be over 100 in 2100.

- 1 What will happen to many cities near the ocean 100 years from now?
- 2 How will families be different?
- 3 What is the most common foreign language taught in U.S. schools?
- 4 How will marriages be different?
- 5 What will happen to some states in the U.S.?
- 6 How will medical discoveries change people's lives?
- 7 How old will some people live to?

# Find these words and check their meaning.

coast melt sea levels to rise wealthy (a) / wealth (n)

- 3 Presentation Prepare a short presentation on the future of your country in 2100. Answer the questions below with your opinions. Present your predictions to the other students.
  - What will the population be? Where will people live? What will the biggest cities be?
  - What language(s) will people speak?
     How long will people live?
  - What will families be like? Will life be better? Why? / Why not?



# **Vocabulary and speaking**

I can describe people's personalities. (p.32) B1	I can talk about life events. (p.40)
1 Read the descriptions and complete the personality adjectives.  Kate wants to be President. ambitious  Tom studies for school every day. h	4 Complete the words.  Ana and Juan got m a r r i e d last July.  1 Tom didn't p his driving test.  2 I am going to a for a job in a bank.  3 My brother wants to h children.  4 My dad is going to r next year.  He's 65.  5 Her baby was b last night. /5
I can check in at the airport. (p.34) B1	I can ask for information at the bus station. (p.42) B1
Complete the dialogue with the words in the box. Then practice the dialogue. baggage boarding pass Can here I'd like Would A Can I see your ticket and passport, please? B Yes, 1 you are. A 2 you like a window or an aisle seat? B 3 a window seat, please. A Do you have any 4 to check in? B Yes, I have this suitcase. A OK. Here's your 5 pass/5	How long Pd-like leaves takes What time Where  A Palike a ticket to New Haven, please. B Here you are. That's \$15. A ' is the next bus? B The next bus 2 at ten-thirty. A 3 does it leave from? B It leaves from gate 6. A 4 does it take? B It 5 about two hours.  I can ask questions about the future. (p.45)
3 Write the sentences in the correct order.  country / like / live / l'd / in / to / another l'd like to live in another country.  1 hopes / college / Ana / study / in / art / to 2 is / sister / get / going / my / to / married 3 like / internship / would / do / an / to / you ? 4 to / Arabic / learn / we're / going 5 be / Juan / wants / pilot / to / a	6 Write questions. Then ask your partner.  people / live longer in the future?  Will people live longer in the future?  1 the climate / change?  2 school / exist?  3 people / drive electric cars?  4 vacations in space / be popular?  5 everyone / speak the same language?
Reading, listening, and writing  I can read and answer questions about internships. (p. I can understand people talking about their future pl. I can write about my future plans. (p.37)  I can read and answer questions about future predict I can understand a radio interview about the future of	yes I'm not sure No  op.36-37)  ans. (p.37)  B1
I can write about the future of the world (n.45)	

# An informal e-mail

1 Read the rules.

# Informal expressions in e-mails

We can use informal language in e-mails and letters to friends and family.

# Starting your message

Hi, (name), / Hello! / Hi there! / Hey,

# Asking for news and expressing excitement

How are you? / How are things? / Great to hear from you. / Thanks for your e-mail.

Guess what (I'm doing)! / I can't wait (to see you)!

### **Ending your message**

See you next weekend / later / soon.

Talk to you later / tomorrow / next week.

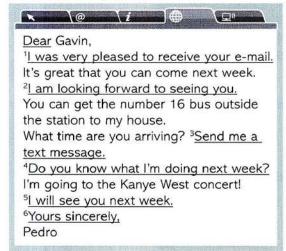
Call me ... / Text me ...

Bye (for now)! / All the best / Love (name)

2 Read Oliver's e-mail. Find five more informal expressions.



3 Read Pedro's e-mail. Replace the underlined words with informal expressions. There is more than one possible answer.



Hi.

4 Now do exercise 6 on page 17.

# A school trip

1 Read the rules.

### because and so

We use because to introduce a reason.

I usually go to bed early because I have to get up early.

We use so to introduce a result.

The cabins are small, so we have to keep them clean.

There is a comma before so, but not before because.

2 Write reason or result and label the underlined clauses. Then complete the sentences with because or so.

	We're camping be aren't any hotels r			reason
1	I wanted to learn s	scuba d d a divin	_	
2	I hate cleaning, room is a total me		<u>my</u>	
3	I'm going on an ac vacation		sports.	-
4	I have to study a test tomorrow.		<u>I have</u>	-

3 Match sentences 1-5 with a-e. Combine the sentences using because or so.

1	I can't learn to dive	
2	You have to walk or ride a bike	
3	We're very busy all day	_
4	I'm going camping	
5	Bring some bottles with you	

- a we don't mind going to bed early.
- b there isn't much water.
- c I must buy a tent and a sleeping bag.
- d there aren't any buses.
- e I can't swim!
- 1 e I can't learn to dive because I can't swim!

4 Complete the text with because and so.

Hi! I'm camping for a week. It's great fun, but
there are a lot of rules. I don't mind because
they're safety rules. I have to wear a shirt and
long trousers 1 there are mosquitoes.
They're horrible! The water here isn't clean,
<sup>2</sup> we mustn't drink it. We cook all
our food on a fire, 3 it is very basic,
but delicious. I have to wear boots 4
there are snakes. It sounds dangerous, but it
isn't really! See you soon. Tracy

5 Now do exercise 7 on page 25.

# **Future plans**

### Read the rules.

### Articles

### We use the definite article the:

a when there is only one of a thing, e.g., the future, the world, the law, etc. I have plans for the future.

### We use the indefinite article a / an:

- b with jobs.
  - My uncle is an engineer.
- c with some expressions of quantity, e.g., a lot of, a few, a little. I have a lot of plans for my next vacation.
- d instead of the number one. I'm going to stay for a week.

### We use no article:

e with towns, most countries, languages, sports, and expressions with school / college / home / work. I love playing tennis.

# 2 Look at these sentences. Match the use of articles with rules a-e.

	I'm going to L.A. for a week.	d
1	The weather is very cold today.	
2	I want to be a dentist.	
3	There are already a few people here.	
4	We went to Australia last summer.	

# 3 Complete these sentences with your own ideas.

	Last week, I bought	a skateboard.
1	I can't speakunderstand it.	, but I can
2	My sister wants to b when she leaves sch	
3	I have a lot of	in my roon
4	l aot	for my birthday.

# 4 Complete the text with a / an, the, or no article (Ø).

I'm Javi	er, and I'm 💋	Spanish. I live in
1	small town in 2	Spain. I am
going t	o study <sup>3</sup>	journalism when I
go to 4	college. I	'd like to be <sup>5</sup>
politica	l journalist. Last	summer, I did 6
interns	nip with 7	national newspaper.
It has 8		umber of readers in
Spain.	My work was va	ried and I even wrote
9	few articles!	

# 5 Now do exercise 7 on page 37.

# **Future predictions**

# 1 Read the rules.

# **Giving opinions**

We use In my opinion / view, ... and I (don't) think ... to give an opinion. These expressions go at the beginning of the sentence.

I (don't) think a lot of things will be different in 20 years.

In my opinion, / In my view, students won't go to school every day.

We use the adverbs definitely and probably, and the expressions It is possible that ... / It's unlikely that ..., to express different degrees of certainty.

I think that people will definitely live longer. Most people will probably live to over 100 years old.

It's possible that humans will visit Mars. It's unlikely that people will live on Mars.

### 2 Match the sentence halves.

1	In my opinion, new technology	C
2	I don't think students	
3	In my view, people will live	-
4	I think there will be	_
a	longer and be healthier.	
b	a lot more old people.	
С	will improve our lives.	
d	will have to go to school every day.	
C	omplete the sentences with your	

# opinions.

	I think space travel will become easier
1	I don't think people will
2	I think robots will
3	In my opinion, food will
4	In my view, there won't be

# 4 Rewrite these sentences so they express your opinions. Use It's possible that / unlikely that ..., probably, or definitely (not).

Scientists will control the weather. Scientists will probably control the weather.

- 1 Robots will do all the boring jobs.
- 2 Families will be smaller than today.
- 3 Humans will live on different planets.
- 4 There will be treatments for most illnesses.
- 5 Scientists will clone humans.

# 5 Now do exercise 6 on page 45.

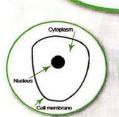
# Curriculum extra

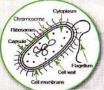
# Biology

# Food poisoning

Every year, about 48 million people in the U.S. get food poisoning, and about 3,000 Americans die from it. Dangerous microbes are responsible for food poisoning. Microbes are microscopic organisms, including fungi, viruses, and bacteria. Bacteria are the most common microbes (often called "germs") that cause food poisoning.

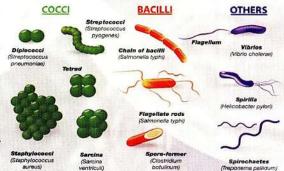
Bacteria are one-cell living organisms. They need food, water, and the right temperature to grow and multiply. In the right conditions, one cell can multiply to nearly 17 million cells in eight hours. A bacterium is like a normal animal cell, but it is smaller and it doesn't have a nucleus. Some bacteria have a tail (a flagellum). This helps them move about.





There are thousands of different types of bacteria. Scientists classify them according to their shape.

Bacteria are everywhere, and most of them are harmless. There are ten times more bacteria cells in your body than there are body cells. Some bacteria are helpful, for example, enteric bacteria in our intestines help our bodies digest food. Only a few bacteria are pathogenic (cause disease).



Pathogenic bacteria multiply inside our body, and they release toxins or poisons that make us ill. Five bacteria are responsible for most cases of food poisoning.

- Campylobacter jejuni is spiral shaped. It develops in chicken, milk, and other dairy foods. It is the most common cause of food poisoning, but it isn't usually serious.
- Clostridium perfringens is rod shaped. It lives in human intestines, and develops in cooked food at room temperature. It makes you feel ill
- Escherichia coli or E.coli is rod shaped. It lives in human and animal intestines, and it gets into food that is in contact with animal or human feces. It can be very serious, and causes about 400 deaths in the U.S.
- Salmonella is rod shaped. You can get it from eggs or chicken. There are about 1.2 million cases every year, and it kills over 1,000 people.
- Staphylococcus aureus is round. It lives in our noses and skin. It gets into food that we make with our hands, or if we cough on food. It Staphylococcus aureus multiplies very quickly at room temperature, but it is rarely serious.



# Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

harmless release feces cough

Germs get into food when we don't follow basic safety rules. Cold or hot temperatures kill most bacteria, so it's important to keep food in the refrigerator, and to cook it well. And, of course, we must always wash our hands before we touch food, and after visiting the toilet.



# Curriculum extra

	C D	Bacteria Prevention Pathogens Food poisoning
2	Re	ead the article again. Find and correct the mistakes.
		Bacteria are the only microbes that cause food poisoning.  Bacteria are the most common microbes that cause food poisoning.
	1	Bacteria are larger than normal cells, and they have a nucleus.
	2	Most bacteria are dangerous.
	3	Campylobacter jejuni is a very rare cause of food poisoning.
	4	Salmonella food poisoning is rarely serious.
	5	Staphylococcus aureus is a rod-shaped bacteria.
	1 2 3 4 5 <b>M</b> 1 2 3	In the U.S., about 3,000 people die from food poisoning every year.  Microbes include bacteria,, and, Bacteria can only grow and multiply if they have, and the, Enteric bacteria live in our intestines and they help us, Staphylococcus aureus lives in our, It's important to keep food in the refrigerator because, kill most bacteria.  atch the words with the definitions.  microbe
		pathogenic <b>e</b> can cause disease
	for clea har clot pre	sign and write a poster with food safety rules a school canteen. Find out about the following: aning the kitchen and appliances and-washing thes eparing and cooking food ring food

A Different types of bacteria

# B curriculum extra History The Melting Pot Who are the American people?

# 1 Indigenous People

The first people to come to North America probably arrived about 30,000 years ago. They walked across the Bering Strait between Asia and North America, and then moved south. The arrival of the first Europeans in 1500 was a disaster for these indigenous people. The newcomers brought diseases which killed native people, and they killed many more for their land. Historians estimate that by 1900 there were only 200,000 Native Americans left in the U.S. Today, there are about five million people of native origin. Famous Native Americans from history include Sitting Bull and Pocahontas.

The British were the first Europeans to arrive in North America. They settled on the East Coast from around 1600. Some Spanish immigrants settled in modern-day California and Texas, and French immigrants went to the area that is now Louisiana and Florida. Many settlers became farmers because there was a lot of land. Towards the end of the 19th century, immigrants from all over Europe came to the U.S. looking for a better life. These new Americans included many Jews. They were escaping discrimination in Europe. Famous Jewish Americans include the singer Bob Dylan and Mark Zuckerberg, a co-founder of Facebook.

From around 1650, Europeans started transporting the first African slaves to work on the sugar and cotton plantations of the South. When the U.S. became independent, in 1776, about 20 percent of the population was African-American. In 1860, there were about 3.5 million slaves in the south and half a million free African-Americans in the north. Today there are about 40 million African-Americans. Famous African-Americans include civil rights campaigner Martin Luther King and President Barack Obama.

Latin American immigration to the U.S. started to increase in the early 20th century when large numbers of Mexicans arrived in Texas, California, and Arizona. After the Cuban Revolution in 1959, many Cubans came to America, too. Later, people from other Central American countries such as Honduras, the Dominican Republic, and El Salvador emigrated to the U.S. Today, there are more than 50 million Hispanic-Americans living in the United States. Famous Hispanic-Americans include the actress Cameron Diaz and the singer Jennifer Lopez.

Granada

# Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

melting pot newcomers diseases settlers emigrated At the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, large numbers of immigrants came from Asia. They came from countries like the Philippines, Vietnam, India, China, and Pakistan. Many were economic immigrants, attracted by the promise of a better life.

Its unique mix of people from different origins is what makes the United States a melting pot of cultural diversity.

f 1 Read the article quickly. Then answer	the question.
---	---------------

Why do people call the United States of America a melting pot?

2	Read	the	article	again.	Match	the	headings	with	the	paragraphs.
_							•			

- A New Immigration
- **B** Indigenous People
- C Hispanic Immigration
- D The First Africans
- E European Settlers

# 3 Read the article again. Answer the questions.

Where did the first inhabitants of North America come from? The first inhabitants of North America came from Asia.

- 1 Why was the arrival of Europeans a disaster for Native Americans?
- 2 When did the first Europeans settlers arrive?
- 3 Why did Europeans bring African slaves to America?
- 4 How many African-Americans are there in the U.S. today?
- 5 When did Hispanic immigration to the U.S. start to increase?
- 6 Where do the most recent immigrants come from?

# 4 Read the article again and complete the sentences with the correct dates.

1500 1650 1860 1900 1959

After 1959, a lot of Cubans came to the U.S.

- 1 In \_\_\_\_\_, African slaves started to arrive.
- 2 In \_\_\_\_\_, the first Europeans arrived.
- 3 In \_\_\_\_\_, there were about four million African-Americans.
- 4 In \_\_\_\_\_, there were 200,000 Native Americans.

# Project

Find out about the origins of the population of your country, or another country. Include the following:

Who were the first people?

Where did they come from?

What other people have immigrated to your country? Why?

What are the proportions of people of different origins today?

# Puzzles 1-2

# Match the letters to make A different places in a town.

chu	ро	al	ca	of	ba
sp	rch	nk	st	ho	ra
ce	ry	fé	it	lib	fi

# church

Copy the words with the same color. Reorder the words to make a sentence.

pen	know	mistakes	use	talk
mustn't	you	anyone	library	makes
you	everyone	in	do	must
a	the	here?	black	you

Green you must use a black pen

Red

Purple

Blue

# Draw lines to connect the words and make sentences. Use each box ZA only once. V XX

1 1	is	does	has	1. He	listen	are	here
don't	make	to	to	think	working	5. They	good
have —	— to —	do	unload	the	dishwasher	love	trash?
hates	2. She	the	4. You	mustn't	to	going	the
cleaning	at	laundry	learning	run	the	taking	out
her	room	3 Doing	we	near	movies	mind	you
boring	is	housework	at	the	swimming	pool	6. Do

# Read the clues and complete the crossword.

1 My room's a mess. I never clean it.

3 My brother has to \_\_\_\_\_ out the trash.

the dishwasher after meals.

### 2 Do you have to the dog?

the dishwasher when the dishes are clean.

the table after dinner. 5 I always

7 We don't the dishes by hand. We have a dishwasher.

# Puzzles 3-4

Find and circle eight more adjectives. Then complete the sentences.

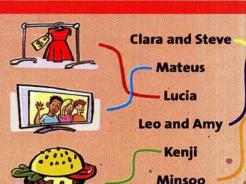
								400000000
0	N	F	_	D	E	N	T	P
н	S	1	F	L	E	S	E	Α
0	R	γ	S	0	L	Т	٧	Т
M	N	F	z	N	н	Т	1	1
c	Υ	E	В	Α	R	0	Т	E
н	х	Α	S	J	L	M	Α	N
G	Ε	N	D	Т	Ε	L	Ε	Т
L	E	X	1	В	L	E	R	G
N	Α	G	0	R	R	Α	c	E
	H O M C H G	H S O R M N C Y H X G E L E	H S I O R Y M N F C Y E H X A G E N L E X	H S I F O R Y S M N F Z C Y E B H X A S G E N D L E X I	H S I F L O R Y S O M N F Z N C Y E B A H X A S J G E N D T L E X I B	H S II F L E O R Y S O L M N F Z N H C Y E B A R H X A S J L G E N D T E L E X I B	H S II F L E S O R Y S O L T M N F Z N H T C Y E B A R O H X A S J L M G E N D T E L L E X I B L E	O N F I D E N T H S I F L E S E O R Y S O L T V M N F Z N H T I C Y E B A R O T H X A S J L M A G E N D T E L E L E X I B L E R N A G O R R A C

Tom never wo	rries about tests.	He is always	confident he	can do well.

- 1 Joe is very \_\_\_\_\_\_. He never does housework.
- 2 My sister is very \_\_\_\_\_\_. She thinks cheating is terrible.
- 3 Mom spends hours helping my sister. She is really
- 4 That boy says he's clever. He's very
- 5 She designs all her own clothes. She's very
- 6 Tom never helps anyone. He's a \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 I'm \_\_\_\_\_\_. I don't mind what time we go.
- 8 Sara is very \_\_\_\_\_. She is so nervous with people she doesn't know.

# B Look at the pictures. What are they going to do?

Clara and Steve are going to visit New York is going to is going to \_\_\_\_ are going to is going to is going to







Copy the words with the A same color. Reorder the words to make sentences.

it	last	are	was
get	in	year	retired
he	soon	to	won't
going	rain	born	they
married	2004	She	tomorrow

Green It won't rain tomorrow.

Purple

Red

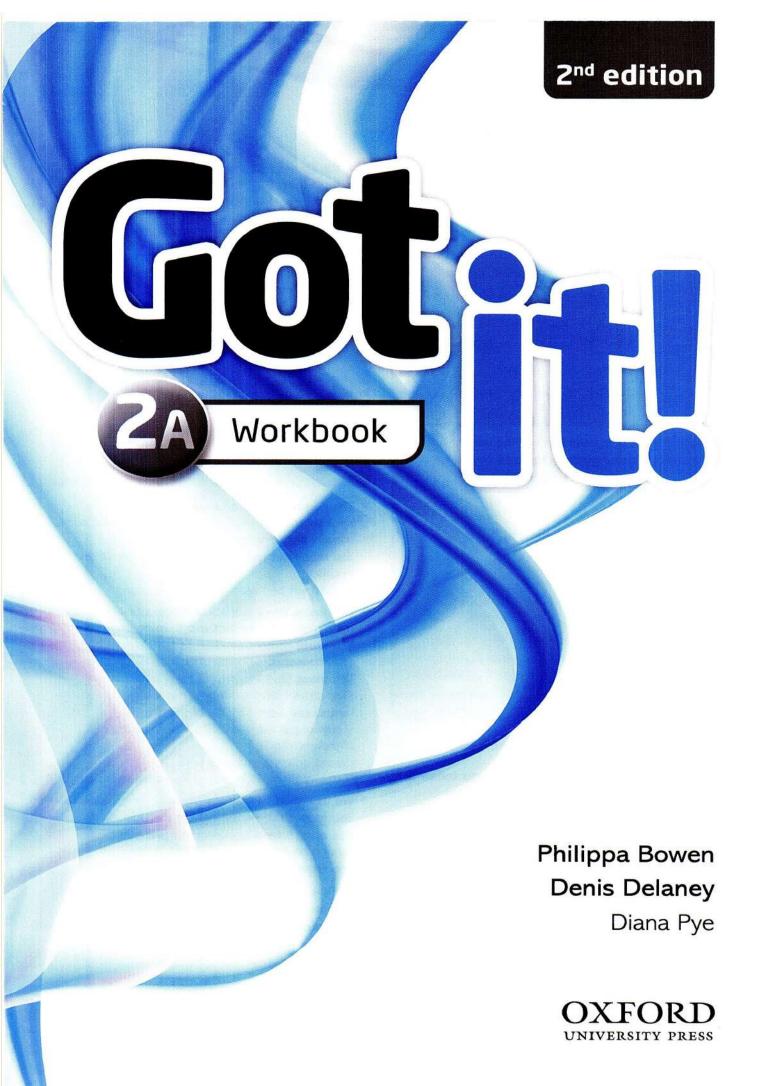
Copy alternate letters to make questions about the future. Then answer the questions.

**EALRSETYIOGUBG NOFIRNYGPT NOIGVELTUM QADRORKIFEED** 

MOWNCEGDIABYD?

Are you going to get married one day?

- 1 TWUHSERNAWPEARKEGYJOBUCBEOHRUNA?
- 2 HWUIPLFLIYDOTURGEOXTNOBCIOVLOLKESGRES?
- 3 HWOHRASTAWYIVLOLJYFOPUCDNOTIOFSIZTDRBALIQN
- **BSITFOPMUOKRIRAODWL?**
- 4 WIYSTINTEGLOPIRNIGUTBOURKAFIDNOLRAVTSEPRY?



# Grammar rules

# must Affirmative and negative

Affirmative
I must study.
You must listen.
He must stop talking.
She <b>must</b> clean her room.
It must be turned off in class.
We must go to class.
You must do your homework.
They must have tickets.

Subject + must + base form of the verb

Nega	tive
Full forms	Short forms
I must not be late.	I mustn't be late.
You must not talk.	You mustn't talk.
He must not come home late.	He mustn't come home late.
She <b>must not</b> eat a lot of candy.	She <b>mustn't</b> eat a lot of candy.
It must not be loud.	It mustn't be loud.
We must not take photographs.	We <b>mustn't</b> take photographs.
You <b>must not</b> swim here.	You <b>mustn't</b> swim here.

Subject + | must not / mustn't

- + base form of the verb
- 1 Must is a modal verb. All modal verbs follow the same rules:
  - We only use one form for all persons.
     I must stop. He must stop.
     She must stop. It must stop.
     We must stop. They must stop.
  - We do not add an -s to must with he, she, or it.
     He must stop. NOT He musts stop.
     She must stop. NOT She musts stop.
     irLanguage.com

 We always follow must with another verb in the base form.

You must drive slowly.

NOT You must to drive slowly.

You mustn't run in school.

NOT You mustn't to run in school.

 We don't use don't / doesn't with the negative form of modal verbs.

You mustn't come home late.

NOT You don't must come home late.



2 The negative form of must is must not. In spoken and informal written English, must not is usually abbreviated to mustn't.

You **must not** text in class. = You **mustn't** text in class.

I must not be late. = I mustn't be late.

3 We use must to talk about necessity. Necessity means that you cannot avoid doing something.

You **must** come home before 9:30 p.m. (You cannot come home after 9:30 p.m.)

You must be 18 to drive a car.

(You cannot drive a car before you are 18.)

I must call Adam. It's his birthday today. (I cannot call Adam tomorrow because it's his birthday today.)

I **must** do my homework now.

(I cannot do my homework later because I'm busy.)

4 We use must to express general obligation.

You must drive on the right in the U.S.

You **must** have a passport to travel to a foreign country.

You must stop at a red traffic light.

5 We use mustn't to express prohibition.

You **mustn't** use a dictionary in the test! You **mustn't** use your cell phone in class.

You mustn't run across the street.



# Compounds: some- / any- / no-

TOP I	Person	Thing	Place
some	some <b>one</b> / some <b>body</b>	something	some <b>where</b>
any	any <b>one</b> / any <b>body</b>	any <b>thing</b>	any <b>where</b>
no	no <b>one</b> / no <b>body</b>	no <b>thing</b>	nowhere

- 1 We use -one / -body to talk about people.
- 2 We use -thing to talk about things and objects.
- 3 We use -where to talk about places.
- 4 We use the compound **some-** in affirmative sentences.

**Someone** / **Somebody** is at the door.

I need **something** cool to wear for the party.

I want to go **somewhere** fun this weekend.

5 We use the compound *any*- in negative sentences and questions.

I don't know **anyone** / **anybody** at my new school. Do you know **anyone** / **anybody** at your new school?

There isn't **anything** interesting to watch on TV. Is there **anything** interesting to watch on TV?

I didn't go **anywhere** interesting on vacation.

Do you want to go **anywhere** special on vacation?

6 We use the compound **no-** in affirmative sentences to mean something does not exist.

There's **no one / nobody** in the movie theater.

I like to do **nothing** on Sunday mornings.

There's **nowhere** to go skateboarding in this town.

# Watch out!

In English, only one negative is used. In a sentence with *no*, we use the verb in the affirmative form.

There's **nothing** on at the movie theater. NOT There isn't nothing on at the movie theater:

# Compounds: every-

	Person	Thing	Place
every	everyone /	everything	everywhere
	every <b>body</b>	everything	everywhere

1 We use the compound *every*- to talk about all people, things, or places.

**Everyone** / **Everybody** is here. **Everything** is ready.

We went **everywhere** in the town.

2 We use the compound *every*- in affirmative, negative, and question forms.

**Everyone** / **Everybody** went to the concert. We didn't have **everything** ready.

Did you go everywhere in the town?

Student Book p.15

# **Word list**

Places around town	Check it out!	Go up / down (Market Street).
bank	anyone	
bus stop	challenges	Go past (the bank).
café	come true	Go straight as far as (the traffic circle).
church	entry fee	Water to the state of the state
hospital	guide	At the end of the road / traffic lights /
library	hometown	bank,
park	illness	Turn right / left.
parking lot	nobody cared	Take the first / second turn on the
pharmacy	puzzles	right / left
police station	wish	Cross the road / street.
post office	Learn it, use it!	It's on the right / left
shopping mall	Excuse me. How do I get to?	The is on the right / left.
sports center		
supermarket	Excuse me. Can you tell me the way	THE STATE OF THE S
train station		Mary Control of the Control

**(Student Book** pp.12, 10, 16, 14



# Vocabulary

# Places around town

1 Complete the places around town with the words from the box.

	center lot mall	Office	Station	station	зюр
	police station		A		
	parking				
	train				
3	sports	6	shoppir	ng	
	omplete the ser	ntences	with the	missing	ı
ы	ace names.				
	I must go to the send this parcel	to my au	fice unt in Fra	I w ance.	ant to
1	"I'm hungry. I wa "OK, there's a not downtown. Let's	ew c			
2	A man took my the p	purse thi	s mornin	ig. I must	t go to
3	I want to go to t	he I		,1	need
	to return some b				
4	It's a nice day. L		or a walk	in the	
5	P My family is quit c	te religio			to
6	I brought some the s		Date in the Control of the Control		om
7	My grandma isn h				
8	Dad went to the some Euros for	b_ our vaca	tion.	to (	get
9	Are you sick? Yo			ne	
	p	to	buv som	e medici	ne.
10	You can get the	number	eight in	West Str	eet.
	There's a b		in	front of	the
	library.				
<i>-</i>					

# Grammar

# must

# Affirmative and negative

3 Write the sentences in the correct order. Use must and mustn't.

you / library / talk / the / in / mustn't You mustn't talk in the library. 1 early / you / home / come / must / today 2 volleyball / practice / mustn't / late / Tom / be / for

4	classroom / you / in / th	/ cell phone / use / mustr	n't / your /
	you / III / II	ie	
5	buy / must	/ new / notebook / I / a	
6	uniform / w	rear / we / a / must / to /	school
C	omplete the	e sentences with must o	or mustn't.
	You have a for it.	test tomorrow. You must	study
1	This is a "ne your car he	o parking" area. You re.	leave
2	The train le	aves at 9 a.m. We ation at 8:45 a.m.	be at
3	Parents	leave small childre	en alone at
4		be 16 years old to dr	ive a car in
5	You	stop at a red traffic lig	ght.
		cky! It's a test. You	
G		ormation about Fairvier complete the rules with a verb.	

Leave your bags at the reception desk. Do not touch the pictures. Parents stay with your children. Don't bring dogs into the museum. Eat and drink in the café area only. Don't take photos of pictures. No smoking in the museum. Thank you!

Open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day

_ your bags at the reception desk
the pictures.
with their children.
dogs into the museum.
in the café area only.
photos of pictures.
in the museum.

# Round-up



# Compounds: some- / any- / no-

# 6 Choose the correct compound.

Do you know someone / anyone from the U.S.?

- 1 There's somebody / anybody at the front door.
- 2 I can't find my cell phone somewhere / anywhere.
- 3 Anybody / Nobody knows about the party. It's a secret.
- 4 Ouch! I've got something / anything in my eye.
- 5 Liam said anything / nothing about the movie.
- 6 Did you do anywhere / anything interesting on the weekend?
- 7 Complete the sentences with compounds of some-, any-, or no- using -thing, -where, or -body

	Does anybody	have my calculator?
1	Let's do	
	Friday.	
2	I can't see my brother	
3	I live a long way from so in my class lives near	
4	There's a pen	in my bag.
5	I don't have any money	y. I can't buy
6	ls·	using the computer?
7	Oh, no! I have	to wear to
	Maria's party!	
3	I have	important to tell you.

# Compounds: every-

8 Write five sentences with the phrases in A and B and everything, everyone, and everywhere.

Α	В	
I don't know	on your bike.	
Mom does	in my bag.	
You can go	in our house.	
I put	at my school.	
Did he go	to her party?	
Is she inviting	in Spain?	
I don't know ev	eryone at my school.	
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
XSA DATE OF THE STATE OF THE ST		

9 Read the Pirates' Treasure Game rules. Then choose the correct answers.

# Urban Games The Pirates' Treasure Game

Hi, somebody /everybody

Are you doing 'anything / anywhere special on Saturday, June 16th? No? Then come and play our Pirates' Treasure Game. There are ten medals for you to find in secret places around town.

<sup>2</sup>Everyone / Someone gets instructions for the game with ten puzzles. Complete the puzzles to find the medals, and you can win big prizes! First prize is a day out for two people at Disney World!

The Pirates' Treasure Game starts at the parking lot between the Mega Supermarket and the National Bank. Participants 3 must be / must to be in the parking lot before 10 a.m.

Do you need to bring 'anyone / anything? Yes, energy and enthusiasm! Is there 5 anything / something to eat? Yes, there are free drinks and snacks for everyone / no one.

# **Competition Rules**

You <sup>7</sup>must playing / must play in teams of four people. There <sup>8</sup>mustn't / must be at least one person over 16 in each team.

Each team 9musts register / must register before 4 p.m. on Friday, June 15th. That's the final entry date! 10 Anybody / Nobody can register on the day of the competition.

You "must / mustn't use your car in the game — you must walk (or run!). Does 12 somebody / anybody have any questions? Contact us at urbangames@winger.com

10 Use the words in parentheses to complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence.

	You mustn't run in the corridors at school. (walk)
	You must walk in the corridors at school.
	I didn't have anything to do on Friday night. (nothing) I had nothing to do on Friday night.
1	You must be quiet in the library. (talk)
	You
2	I know all the people in my class. (everyone)

- 3 You mustn't forget to phone your grandma. (remember)
- 4 I knew nobody at the party. (anyone)
- 5 The students mustn't stay in the classroom at lunchtime. (leave) The students
- 6 We went nowhere interesting on the weekend. (anywhere) We \_

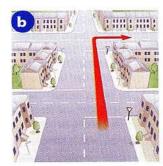
# Communication

# Asking for and giving directions

# 1 Match the directions with the pictures.

- 1 Take the third turn on the left. 2 Go straight as far as the traffic lights.
- 3 Take the second turn on the right.
- 4 Go past the bank and turn right.
- 5 At the end of the road, turn left.
- 6 Cross the road at the crosswalk, then turn right.

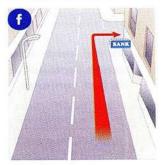












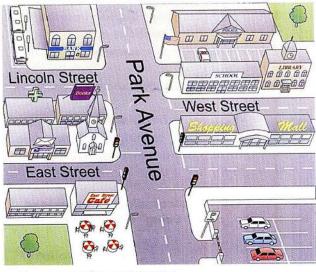
# Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

as far as first turn How do I get to left opposite traffic lights turn

- A Excuse me. How do I get to the hospital, please? B Go down this street. Go 1\_\_\_\_\_ the church and then 2\_\_\_\_\_ left. At the <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_\_, turn right, and then take the <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ on the left.

  The hospital is on the <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. It's 6 the park.
- A Thanks.

3 Three people ask you for directions. Look at the map. Complete the directions.



You are	e at the parking lot.
Man	Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to

the post office, please? You Go out of the parking lot and turn

> right Park Avenue 2 the traffic lights. Then 3\_\_\_\_ East Street. The and 4\_\_\_\_\_ post office is on 5\_\_\_ a church.

Man Thank you.

You are at the pharmacy.

Woman Excuse me. How do I get to the

shopping mall, please? Go out of the pharmacy and turn You

right. Go down Lincoln Street. Turn \_\_\_\_\_ onto Park Avenue. Go <sup>8</sup> on Park Avenue and take the second 9\_\_\_\_ on the left. The shopping mall is on the 10\_\_\_\_\_. It's 11 a parking lot.

Woman Thank you.

You are at the post office.

Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to Boy the bus station, please?

Sure. Go to <sup>12</sup>\_\_\_\_this road. <sup>13</sup>\_\_\_\_ You at the traffic lights and go down Park Avenue. left at the next turn on the 15 . Go the bookstore.

the road in front of the pharmacy.

Thanks. Man



Home The Race Registration

Course maps

Results

# RACE FOR THE KIDS

# Sunday, June 9th, London, U.K.

Do something different on June 9th this year! Run in the Race for the Kids in London. Race for the Kids is a 5 km fun run. It raises money for a special children's hospital in London. Anyone can enter the race, so bring your family and friends, too! Last year, over 3,000 people ran in the race, and everyone has their own story of the day.

# This is Lucy's story:

Five students from my class entered the Race for the Kids. Our family and friends sponsored us for the race. Before the race day, we also went downtown with our teacher and we collected money outside the supermarket and post office. In the end, we raised a total of £682 (\$1,116) for the hospital!

Unfortunately, it rained on the day of the race, but nobody cared. Everybody had a good time! There were runners everywhere in the park, and we all had blue T-shirts with the name of the race on them. The atmosphere was amazing! I ran 5 km in 39 minutes, and I was very happy about that! Some people walked from start to finish!



# ARE YOU INTERESTED?

Everyone is welcome to enter, but there are a few simple rules:

- 1 You must register online.
- 2 You must register before June 4th.
- 3 You must pay an entry fee when you register: adults £15 (\$25), children (under 16) £10 (\$16).
- 4 Children under 16 must have their parents' permission.

# Reading

1 Read the web page. Then complete the chart.

Event:	Race for the Kids
Location:	ĭ
Date:	2
Raises money for:	3
Entry fee:	4

Z Read the web page again. Answer the questions.

> Who can enter the Race for the Kids? Anyone can enter the race.

1 How many students from Lucy's class entered the Race for the Kids?

- 2 How much money did they raise for the hospital?
- 3 What was the weather like on the day of the race?
- 4 How long did it take Lucy to run 5 km?
- 5 Where must you register for the race?

# Writing

- 3 Imagine your class is organizing a sports event to raise money for charity. Write a short description of your event for the school website. Think about the following:
  - · What type of event is it?
  - · What charity are you raising money for?
  - When and where is it taking place?
  - Who can take part?
  - · How and when must you register?
  - · How much is the entry fee?
  - · What other rules are there?



# **have to**Affirmative and negative

# **Affirmative**

I have to leave early.

You have to clean your room.

He has to do chores on weekends.

She has to make her bed every day.

It has to be 100 words long.

We have to go to school.

You have to wear sneakers in the gym.

They have to be home before 10 p.m.

Subject +

have / has to

+ base form of the verb

1 We use *have to* to express an external necessity or obligation.

Juan has to go the dentist's.

We have to leave now. Our bus is in ten minutes.

We use have to to express a necessity in the present or in the future.

I have to send this e-mail now.

Remy **has to** get up early tomorrow morning for school.

# Negative

You don't have to get up early on Sunday.

You don't have to load the dishwasher.

He doesn't have to play soccer today.

She doesn't have to do the vacuuming.

It doesn't have to be perfect.

We don't have to clean the classroom.

You don't have to wear school uniform.

They don't have to go to school on Saturday.

Subject +

don't have to / doesn't have to + base form of the verb

1 We use the negative forms don't have to / doesn't have to when there is no necessity or obligation.

In the U.S., students **don't have to** wear school uniform.

She doesn't have to do the ironing. Her dad does it.

# yes / no questions and short answers

### yes / no questions

Do I have to feed the dog?

Do you have to do chores?

Does he have to set the table?

Does she have to do the laundry?

Does it have to be 100 words long?

Do we have to read this for class?

Do you have to wear a school uniform?

Do they have to clean their rooms?

Do / Does

+ subject +

have to

+ base form of the verb?

Short answers		
Affirmative	Negative	
Yes, you do.	No, you <b>don't</b> .	
Yes, I do.	No, I don't.	
Yes, he <b>does</b> .	No, he doesn't.	
Yes, she <b>does</b> .	No, she doesn't	
Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.	
Yes, you do.	No, you don't.	
Yes, we <b>do</b> .	No, we don't.	
Yes, they do.	No; they don't.	

Yes, No,

+ subject pronoun +

do / does.

 We use the auxiliary verb do with have to in yes / no questions and short answer forms.

Do I have to get up early tomorrow?

NOT Have I to get up early tomorrow?

Yes, you do. / No, you don't.

NOT Yes, you have. / No, you don't have.

Does Rosie have to do the laundry?

NOT Has Rosie to do the laundry?

Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

NOT Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.



# have to I must

- Have to and must have a similar meaning. Both forms show a necessity or an obligation, but their uses are different.
  - We use have to to show an obligation which the speaker sees as external (for example, a regulation or an order from someone else).
     In my job I have to work from nine o'clock to five o'clock.

(The obligation comes from "outside" the speaker. The speaker sees the obligation to work from nine o'clock to five o'clock as an external obligation.)

 We use must to show something which the speaker sees as necessary.

I **must** study some more — I have an exam tomorrow.

(The obligation comes from the speaker. The speaker sees the obligation to study some more as something which is necessary to do.)

# mustn't / don't have to

- Mustn't and don't have to have different meanings.
  - We use mustn't when we are not allowed to do something.

You mustn't copy during tests.

You mustn't ride your bike on the sidewalk.

 We use don't have to when there is no necessity to do something.

He **doesn't have to** play soccer. He can play basketball.

We don't have to pay. It's free.

# Gerunds

 A gerund is the -ing form of the verb. We use the gerund as the subject of a sentence.
 Eating fruit and vegetables is healthy.
 Skateboarding is fun.
 Doing chores is boring.

# Verb + -ing form

Subject	Verb	-ing form
	love	
	like	
	enjoy	
I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	prefer	swimming.
,, , , , , ,	don't mind	
	don't like	
	hate	

 We use the -ing form of the verb after a verb of preference such as love, like, enjoy, prefer, don't mind, don't like, and hate.

I love doing the cooking, but I hate cleaning my room.

I don't like walking to school.

I hate washing the dishes, but I don't mind taking out the trash.

Student Book p.23

# **Word list**

# Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

smell

Check it out

# Housework clean my bedroom \_\_\_\_\_\_ clean the bathroom \_\_\_\_\_ do the cooking \_\_\_\_\_ do the ironing \_\_\_\_ do the laundry \_\_\_ do the vacuuming \_\_\_\_ feed the dog \_\_\_\_ load / unload the dishwasher \_\_\_\_ make my bed \_\_\_\_ set / clear the table \_\_\_\_\_ take out the trash \_\_\_\_ wash the dishes \_\_\_\_\_

disgusting		
dishes		
focus on		
lasts		
life jackets		
messy		
push		
respects		

rough \_\_\_\_\_

Yes, (c	of course) you can. / No,
(I'm so	orry,) you can't.
Could	I (borrow your cell phone),
please	?
Yes, of	f course. / (I'm) sorry, but

**Student Book** pp.20, 18, 24, 22



# Vocabulary

# Housework

1 Look at the pictures. Complete the housework phrases with the words in the box.

> cooking dishes dishwasher ironing trash vacuuming



do the cooking



1 do the



2 wash the



3 do the



4 load the



5 take out the

# **2** Complete the housework phrases.

	<u>set</u>	/ clear	the table
1		the dog	
2		/	the dishwasher
3		the bathroo	m
4		out the tras	h
5		my bed	
6		the laundry	
7		my bedroor	n

# Grammar

# have to

# Affirmative and negative

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of have to and the verbs in the box.

clear do feed make set take wash We don't have to set the table before meals. (X) \_\_\_ the table. (1) **1** He 2 They \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes. ( ) my bed every day. (X) 4 My brother the dog on school days. (X) 5 My sister \_\_\_\_\_ out the trash on weekends. (1) 6 You the laundry. (X)

# yes I no questions and short answers

4 Look at the chart. Write questions and short answers with have to.

	Leah	Rob
set the table	*	X
load the dishwasher	×	1
clean the bathroom	/	/
take out the trash	1	X
feed the dog	×	X

Leah / set the table? Does Leah have to set the table? No, she doesn't. 1 Rob / load the dishwasher? 2 they / clean the bathroom? 3 Rob / take out the trash? 4 they / feed the dog?

# mustn't / don't have to

5	Complet	e the	sentences	with	mustn't,	don't
-	have to.	or do	esn't have	to.		

	You mustn't	use calculators in this
	test. It's not allowed.	
1	You	buy any bread. We
	have a lot of bread.	
2	You	cross the road here.
	It's very dangerous!	
3	Marcus	study French in his
	new school. It's optional	
4	You	eat at the cafeteria. You
	can take sandwiches.	
5	It's an exam! Students _	use
	their cell phones.	
6	Sally	_ do the ironing. Her
	mom did it this morning	

# Gerunds

6 Complete the sentences with the gerund form of the verbs in the box.

ort.
is useful.
e worst
ries is
more fun
ble!

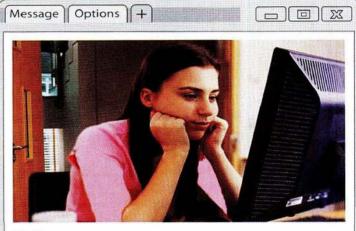
# Verb + -ing form

# 7 Write sentences.

Yasmin / love / swim. Yasmin loves swimming. 1 Sofia / not like / walk in the mountains. 2 Kenna / love / play on his game console. 3 Josh / like / run? 4 The boys / not mind / do housework. 5 you / enjoy / listen to classical music?

# Round-up

8 Read Megan's e-mail. Then choose the correct answers.



Hi, Silvia,

Are you enjoying the school vacation? I'm not! My parents are working at the moment, so I have to(go)/going to Grandma's every day. I 'have to / mustn't get up early because Mom takes me and my baby brother Lucas to Grandma's at 8:30! I don't like <sup>2</sup>get up / getting up early on schooldays, but | <sup>3</sup>hate / hating it when I'm on vacation! I don't mind 4visit / visiting my grandma, but she's very strict! In the mornings, Mom says I 5 mustn't / don't have to watch TV because I 6 have to / has to study. Then in the afternoon, I 7don't have to / mustn't make any noise because Grandma and Lucas sleep. It's boring! Next week, Mom and Dad 8mustn't / don't have to work and we are going camping in Florida. I like <sup>9</sup>camp / camping. It's relaxing! (I 10 mustn't / don't have to clean my bedroom, or wash the dishes!) There's an activity club at the campsite. Lucas loves <sup>11</sup>to go / going to it, so I <sup>12</sup>mustn't / don't have to play with him all day!

What are you doing? Are you relaxing, or 13do you have to / have you to do your vacation homework?

See you soon! Megan

9 Read Megan's e-mail again. Correct the mistakes in the sentences below.

> Megan's parents are on vacation at the moment. Megan's parents are working at the moment.

- 1 Megan doesn't mind getting up early on schooldays.
- 2 She mustn't sleep in the afternoon.
- 3 She has to wash the dishes at the camp.
- 4 Lucas doesn't like going to the activity club.
- 5 She has to play with Lucas every day.

6 Ella / hate / be late.

# ommunication

# Asking for permission

1 Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

> can I go to Could I borrow have to have to do No, you can't of course you can go

1	
Lisa	Mom, can I go to Alice's house?
Mom	1, Lisa. You have to
	practice the piano.
Lisa	But Mom, we <sup>2</sup> our
	science project.
Mom	Lisa, your piano exam is next week!
Lisa	But my science project is more important
Mom	Do piano practice first. Then
	<sup>3</sup> to Alice's house.
Lisa	That isn't fair!



2		
John	4	your cell phone,
	Matt? I forgot my	phone today and I
	5	call my dad.
Matt	Yes, <sup>6</sup>	, John. But don't
	use all my credit.	
John	Thanks.	

# 2 Match the questions and answers.

e OK. How much is it?

f Sorry, but it's nearly lunchtime.

1	May I open the window, Miss Kelly?	d
2	Can I use your laptop, Bruno?	
3	Dad, I need a new sweater. Can you	
	give me some money?	_
4	Could I have some cookies? I'm hungry.	_
5	May I sit next to Silvia, Mr. Jones?	
6	Can I send a text with your cell phone?	_
a	Sure. I'm not using it now.	
b	I'm sorry, you can't. I don't have any credit.	
	Yes, of course. Take my bag off the chair.	
	No, you can't. It's cold in here.	

- 3 Write the dialogue in the correct order.
  - Because we're having dinner with Grandma this evening.
  - But why?
  - Could I stay at Dan's house tonight? He has an awesome new video game.
  - Yes, of course.
  - Can I go to Dan's house later to watch the soccer game?
  - No, you can't. You have to come home after the game.
  - Oh, OK.
- 4 Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

Could I make a sandwich? Can I watch the news? Can I sit here, Miss Green? Can I borrow your MP3 player? Can I use the computer? May I use your calculator?



Α	Can I use the computer?
B 1	No, you can't. I'm answering my e-mails.
Α	
В	Yes, of course. There's bread in the cupboard and cheese in the fridge.
2	
A	
В	Sure. I'm not listening to it right now.
3	As the real problem. Addition the specific real specific real problems (see a specific real problems)
A	
В	I'm sorry, you can't. I need it for my math homework.
4	
4	
В	No, you can't. I'm watching the tennis final.
5	
A	
В	No, you can't. Sit next to Jamie.

# International Backpackers -

# the best hostel in Melbourne!

International Backpackers is a hostel for international travelers with jobs.



Everyone at the hostel works in Melbourne. The hostel is fifteen minutes by bus from the city center, and the bus station is only a few minutes away. There are cafés, banks, and a shopping mall nearby, and there's a park only two bus stops away. It's a small hostel for only 30 guests, and this means you don't have to share a room with someone different every night. There are bedrooms with two, four, six, and eight beds. All the bedrooms are clean and comfortable, and you mustn't bring any pets. There are shared bathrooms with showers on every floor. There is a communal kitchen, a dining room, and a TV room. You don't have to pay for breakfast - it's free. You have to pay extra for Internet access and a space in the parking lot. The café on the roof garden is open every day.

\*\* \* Like: I arrived here last February. I enjoy meeting people from different countries, so this place is perfect. I don't have to clean my room or the bathroom because the hostel does it. The roof garden is cool, but we mustn't stay outside after 11 p.m. Don't like: We mustn't listen to music in our bedrooms, and we have to wash the dishes and clean the kitchen after meals.

\* Like: I arrived here four months ago and I'm still sharing a room with the same girl. I have a job, so it's great that I don't have to change roommates. I love being near the beach.

Don't like: I don't like paying a lot for the Internet, and some people make a lot of noise at night. Tina



# Reading

1 Read the web page. Then check (✓) the facilities in the backpackers' hostel.

Single rooms	Free breakfast
Animals welcome	Free Wi-Fi
Individual bathrooms	Free parking
Shared kitchen 🗹	Outdoor garden _

Read the web page again. Answer the questions.

> What type of people stay at this hostel? International travelers with jobs stay in the hostel.

- 1 How far is it from the center of Melbourne?
- 2 How many people can stay at International Backpackers?
- 3 What mustn't backpackers do in the hostel?
- 4 What chores do backpackers have to do?
- 5 What doesn't Tina like about this hostel?

# Writing

- 3 Imagine you are staying at a backpackers' hostel. Look at the factfile. Write an e-mail to your best friend. Say:
  - · where the hostel is

Sam

- what facilities there are
- what you like about the hostel
- · what you don't like about it

# **Factfile**

# Green Palace Hostel, Melbourne

5 km from city center Short-stay hostel for travelers Bedrooms for 4, 6, or 8 guests Guests must clean bedrooms and kitchen Party atmosphere Free parking

No garden

Breakfast extra

Wi-Fi extra

# **Grammar rules**

# be going to (1)

# **Affirmative**

Full form	Short form
I <b>am going to</b> go to college.	l'm going to go to college,
You are going to go on vacation.	You're going to go on vacation.
He <b>is going to</b> have a party.	He' <b>s going to</b> have a party.
She <b>is going to</b> be a doctor.	She's going to be a doctor.
It is going to bite you.	It's going to bite you.
We are going to take a test.	We're going to take a test.
You <b>are going to</b> play soccer.	You're going to play soccer.
They are going to watch a movie.	They're going to watch a movie.

Subject +	am are is	going to	+	base form of the verb
-----------	-----------------	----------	---	--------------------------

- 1 We use **be going to** to:
  - talk about people's intentions.
     She's going to become a biologist.
     I'm going to be a dentist.
  - talk about things which people have decided to do in the future.

I'm going to play basketball tonight.

We're going to see a movie tomorrow.

2 We usually use the short form of **be** with **be** going to.

They're going to go to Kim's party on Saturday. He's going to study history in college.

# **Negative**

	Full form
l a	am not going to go to college.
You	are not going to go on vacation.
Н	e is not going to have a party.
Sh	ne is not going to be a doctor.
	It is not going to bite you.
We	e are not going to take a test.
You	u are not going to play soccer.
They	are not going to watch a movie

# I'm not going to go to college. You aren't going to go on vacation. He isn't going to have a party. She isn't going to be a doctor. It isn't going to bite you. We aren't going to take a test. You aren't going to play soccer. They aren't going to watch a movie.

Subject +	'm not aren't isn't	going to	+ base form of the verb
-----------	---------------------------	----------	----------------------------

 We usually use the short form of be with be going to.

They aren't going to Sue's party on Saturday.

# yes / no questions and short answers

# yes / no questions Am I going to go to college? Are you going to go on vacation? Is he going to have a party? Is she going to be a doctor? Is it going to bite you? Are we going to take a test? Are you going to play soccer? Are they going to watch a movie?

Short answers		
Affirmative	Negative	
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.	
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.	
Yes, he / she / it is.	No, he / she / it isn't.	
Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.	
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.	
Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.	



 Yes,
 + subject
 + am / are / is.

 No,
 pronoun
 + 'm not / aren't / isn't.

 We usually use the short form of be in the negative short answer.

Are they going to Sue's party on Saturday? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

Is Sofia going to have a party? Yes, she is. No, she isn't.

# be going to (2)

 We also use be going to to make predictions when there is something in the present which tells us about the future.

Watch out! The cat's going to steal some fish! Look at the big, black clouds. It's going to rain. We're late! The teacher's going to be angry!

# Verb + infinitive / -ing form

Verb + infinitive	Verb + -ing form	
I hope to become	I <b>love</b> play <b>ing</b> video games.	
a lawyer.	l like traveling.	
I want to go	l <b>enjoy</b> learn <b>ing</b> languages.	
on vacation.	I prefer being outside.	
I'd like to go	I don't mind studying.	
to college.	I hate running.	

 After some verbs we use the infinitive, and after some verbs we use the -ing form.

I hope to visit Australia next summer.

She wants to buy a new bike.

We'd like to leave early because we're tired.

I enjoy playing baseball.

I don't mind visiting my cousins on the weekend.

I hate learning irregular verbs.

Our dog loves playing with balls.

# Watch out!

Notice the difference between like and 'd like:

I like going to the mountains.

(I often go to the mountains and I like it.)

I'd like to go to the mountains.

(In the future, I want to go to the mountains.)

Student Book pp.33, 35

# Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

notes (or translation) for each word.
Personality adjectives
ambitious
arrogant
confident
creative
enthusiastic
flexible
hard-working
honest
lazy
organized
outgoing
patient
selfish
shyshy
stubborn
Check it out!
behind the scenes
career
operations
real-life
stunt
wildlife
Learn it, use it!
Can I see your ticket and passport, please?
Yes, here you are.
Would you like a window or an aisle seat?
I'd like a window / an aisle seat, please.
Do you have any baggage to check in?
Do you have any liquids or a laptop in your hand baggage?
Do you have anything in your pockets?
No, I don't. / Yes, I do
Are you wearing a watch or a belt?

**Student Book** pp.32, 30, 36, 34

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

# Exercises

# Vocabulary

# **Personality adjectives**

1	Comple	ete	the	persona	litv	adi	ectives
				P-11			

	Steve is very s <u>e   f i 5</u> h. He never
	shares anything with anyone.
1	I'm f e. I don't mind what
	time we leave.
2	Maria is very o g. She loves
	meeting new people.
3	Don't be so I y! You can't watch TV all day!
4	Carla designs all her friends' clothes. She's very
	c e.
5	Juan isn't worried about his exams. He seems
	very c t.
6	My sister is very a s.
	She wants to be an astronaut for NASA!
7	Tom is very p t. He always
	helps his brother with his homework.
8	That girl is very h t. She found
	a cell phone on the bus and she gave it to
	the driver.

## Grammar

be going to (1)

# Affirmative and negative

2 Complete the sentences with be going to and the verbs in the box.

		find have play ay work write
	'm going to see weekend.	_ my grandparents on the
1	We	a party on Tuesday.
2	I	home this weekend.
3	My dad	dinner tonight.
4	Pablo and Ivan basketball game to	in a onight.
5	My mom	a new job.
6	Beth	harder next semester.
7	He	an e-mail to his cousin
	in Australia.	
8	My parents	a new car.

	Alison / not play tennis / do homework.  Alison isn't going to play tennis. She's going
	to do her homework.
1	We / not watch TV / play soccer.
2	Mateus / not ride his bike to school / walk.
3	It / not rain tomorrow / snow.
4	They / not watch a movie / study for a test.
5	I / not wear shorts / jeans.

# yes / no questions and short answers

4 Complete the questions and short answers. Use the correct form of be going to.

A Are you going to

	come with us?	
В	No I 'm not .	I'm busy.
1		
Α	M	
	(you / finish) your soda?	
	Yes,	I'm really thirsty.
2		
Α		
	(you and Kate / watch) a	DVD?
В	Yes,	There's nothing on TV.
3		
Α		
	(Juan / study) in college	next year?
В	No,	He wants to get a job.
4		
Α		
	(Ana and Isabel / stay) th	
В	No,	They have to go home.
5		
Α		
	(Mrs. Harris / give) us ho	
В	Yes,	She always gives us
	homework.	
6		
	Whatweekend?	(you / do) on the
В	I don't know.	

# be going to (2)

5 Complete the sentences with the correct affirmative and negative forms of be going to and the verbs in the box.

break get have jump rain win



It's going to rain



1 Number 5 the race!



2 He out of the airplane.



3 She a baby soon.



4 The desk



5 You

# Verb + infinitive / -ing form

6 Complete the sentences in the questionnaire. Check (/) the sentences that are true for you.

What type of per	Control of the Contro
plans at the last m 2 I don't want	ninute. (change)
big city. (live)  3 I'd like foreign countries.	a lot of
	new people.
5 I love (play)	video games.
6 I hope one day. (be)	famous
7 I don't like sports on TV. (wat	 ch)

# Round-up

7 Complete the text with be going to, and the infinitive or the -ing form of the verbs in parentheses.

oneworld.com	
What are you going to do (you / do) in your vacation? Do you want 1 (travel)? What countries would you like 2 (see)? With a Oneworld airplane ticket, you can travel anywhere for two months. Read about Ana?	s experience.
Hi! I didn't want <sup>3</sup> this summer, so I bought a Onework I love <sup>4</sup> (see wanted <sup>5</sup> (v. New York, London, Paris, and Mabut I don't mind <sup>6</sup> first stop was L.A., and now I'm i	(stay) home orld airplane ticket. e) new cities, and I risit) Los Angeles, drid. I'm on my own,
there, and she sairport. She s	(meet) me at the (show) me London (spend) a (not travel)
(fly). We <sup>13</sup> Eurostar which goes under the s	(take) a train called the

# Comm<u>un</u>ication

# At the airport

#### 1 Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

a watch or a belt boarding pass Can I see Do you have here you are in your pockets put it remove to check in Would you like

#### At the check-in desk



Α	Good morning. Can I see your ticket
	and passport or ID card, please?
В	Yes, 1
Α	Thank you. <sup>2</sup> a window or an
	aisle seat?
В	I'd like an aisle seat, please.
Α	OK. Do you have any baggage
	3?
В	Yes, I have this suitcase.
Α	OK, here's your <sup>4</sup>
	You're boarding at gate 7.
At	the security checkpoint



Α	5	any	liquids	s or a l	aptop i	n
	your hand baggage?					
В	Yes, I have a laptop.					
Α	Please 6		in	this tra	y. Do y	<b>′</b> Οι
	have any metal items	5 7			?	
В	No, I don't.					
Α	Are you wearing 8				?	
В	I'm wearing a belt.					
Α	Please 9		it.			

Wri 1	te the dialogues in the correct order.
_	Two suitcases. OK, and would you like a window or an aisle seat?
_	Yes, here you are.
_	OK. Here are your boarding passes.
_	Thank you. Do you have any baggage to check in?

1 2 - 1	passports, please? Yes, we have two suitcases. A window seat, please.  Please put them in this tray. And are you wearing a watch or a belt? I'm wearing a belt. Please put it in the tray with the other things. Please remove it. Do you have any metal items in your pockets? OK. Here it is. Yes, I have. I have some coins and my keys.
<b>3</b> M	atch the question halves.
2 3 4 5 6	Do you have a  Can I see  Would you like  Where are you  Are you wearing  Do you have any  Do you have any metal items
b c d e f	your passport or ID card, please? in your pockets? a watch or a belt? liquids in your hand baggage? laptop in your hand baggage? a window or an aisle seat? flying to?
<b>4</b> co	omplete the dialogues.
1	
	Good morning. Where are you flying to?
	To London.
	Yes, here's my ticket and my passport.
	Thank you. <sup>2</sup>
	Yes, I have a backpack.
	I'd like a window seat, please.
	OK, you have seat 7A, near the front.
	Thank you!
2 4	Are you wearing a belt or a watch?
	I'm wearing a belt.
	Please <sup>4</sup> and put it in
	the tray. <sup>5</sup>

A Please 7\_

B Yes, I have a bottle of soda. A OK, please put it in this tray.

B Yes, I have some coins and my keys.

# teen issues

fashion beauty love life health

celebrities

real life

**FAQs** 

# Ambitious People

It's good to be ambitious because it helps us work hard. This week, reader Maria Turner writes about her ambition and how she hopes to make it come true.

I love playing soccer and, like thousands of other teenagers, my dream is to become a famous soccer player and mix with the top players. Of course, I know that this isn't going to happen, because professional soccer is very

> competitive! But I have a plan. I'm going to become a professional referee.

The referee makes all the decisions about a game, but he or she is also responsible for safety in the stadium. He or she can stop a game if there are problems with the weather or the crowd.

> A good referee must have a strong personality and be able to take difficult decisions - with

thousands of fans shouting at you, this isn't easy. A good referee must also be confident and good at talking to people. Most players are easy to talk to, but some behave badly. Referees are well-paid because pressure from sponsors and managers make it a stressful job.

I am sure that I have the right qualities to become a good referee. I like making decisions, and I enjoy telling people what to do. I am outgoing and good with people. Also, I don't mind working in stressful situations. But most of all, I am passionate about soccer.

How am I going to achieve my ambition? First, I'm going to do a course to become a referee for my local club. After that, I'm going to work hard and pass exams so that I can work with more important teams. It isn't going to be easy, but I'm confident and excited about the future.

Write and tell us about your ambitions.

## Reading

1 Read the article. Then complete the sentences.

Maria Turner would like to be a \_\_\_ She is going to be a \_\_\_\_\_

2 Read the article again. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

Thousands of teenagers dream of becoming famous referees.

False. Thousands of teenagers dream of becoming famous soccer players.

- 1 Maria has a plan to become a professional player.
- 2 The referee can't cancel a game if the weather is had
- 3 Refereeing is a difficult job because most players behave badly.

- 4 Good referees earn a lot of money because they have a lot of stress.
- 5 Maria wants to be a referee because she wants to be rich.
- 6 She is going to start her career by playing for a local club.
- 7 She must do a course to become a referee.

### Writing

- 3 Think about your ambition. Write a paragraph or short text for the magazine feature "Ambitious People." Think about the following:
  - · What is your ambition, e.g., astronaut, actor, pop star, etc.?
  - What qualities does the work require?
  - · What qualities do you have?
  - How are you going to achieve your ambition?,



# will: future Affirmative and negative

Affirmative				
Full form	Short form			
I will go to college when I'm older.	l'II go to college when I'm older.			
You will be happy at your new school.	You'll be happy at your new school.			
He / She will be famous one day.	He / She'll be famous one day.			
It will rain later.	It'll rain later.			
We will be healthier in the future.	We'll be healthier in the future.			
You will be tired tomorrow.	You'll be tired tomorrow.			
They will win the big game tomorrow.	They'll win the big game tomorrow.			

Subject + will / 'll + base form of the verb

Negative		
Full form	Short form	
I will not go to college when I'm older.	I won't go to college when I'm older.	
You will not be happy at your new school.	You won't be happy at your new school.	
He / She will not be famous one day.	He / She won't be famous one day.	
It will not rain later.	It won't rain later.	
We will not be healthier in the future.	We won't be healthier in the future.	
You will not be tired tomorrow.	You won't be tired tomorrow.	
They will not win the big game tomorrow.	They won't win the big game tomorrow.	

Subject +

will not / won't

+ base form of the verb

- We use will:
  - to predict or suppose.
     It'll be awesome! The weather will be hot.
  - to talk about future facts.
     They'll arrive on the 11 a.m. train.
  - to express decisions taken at the moment.
     It's raining hard. I'll wait until it stops.

- to offer to do something at the moment or later.
  - Don't worry, I'll help you with your chores.
- to make a request with you.
  Will you help me with my homework?

### ves / no questions and short answers

yes / no questions
Will I go to college when I'm older?
Will you be happy at your new school?
Will he / she be famous one day?
Will it rain later?
Will we be healthier in the future?
Will you be tired tomorrow?
Will they win the big game tomorrow?

Will + subject + base form of the verb?

Short answers		
Affirmative Negative		
Yes, I will.	No, I won't.	
Yes, you will.	No, you won't.	
Yes, he / she / it will.	No, he / she / it won't.	
Yes, we will.	No, we won't.	
Yes, you will.	No, you won't.	
Yes, they will.	No, they won't.	

 $\frac{\text{Yes,}}{\text{No,}}$  + subject +  $\frac{\text{will.}}{\text{won't.}}$ 

# will I be going to

- 1 We can talk about the future using three different verb forms: will + base form of the verb, be going to + base form of the verb, and present progressive.
- 2 We use will + base form of the verb to talk about:
  - things we cannot control.
     I think it'll be sunny tomorrow.
  - when we decide to do something at the moment of speaking.
    - I'll call you back this afternoon.



- 3 We use **be going to** + base form of the verb to talk about:
  - intentions, things we have already decided to do.
    - I'm going to watch a movie with my friends.
  - something in the present that tells us something about the future.
    - There's a lot of traffic. We're going to be late. Look at those black clouds. It's going to rain.
- 4 We use the present progressive to talk about things that we arrange to do in the future. "What are you doing tonight?"
  - "I'm going to the movies with Rachael."

## First conditional

Affirmative		
If we study, we	e'll pass our exams.	
Hypothesis	Consequence	
If we study,	we'll pass our exams.	

If + subject + simple present, subject + will / 'II + base form of the verb.

Neg	ative
If you don't play,	the team won't win.
Hypothesis	Consequence
If you don't play,	the team won't win.

If + subject + simple present, subject + will not /
won't + base form of the verb.

- 1 We use the first conditional to talk about future situations that the speaker thinks are probable. If she leaves before ten o'clock, she'll catch the bus. (The speaker thinks it is probable that she will leave before ten o'clock and as a consequence catch the bus.)
- 2 We make first conditional sentences with two parts: an if clause (the hypothesis) and a main clause (the consequence).
- 3 We make the *if* clause with *if* + subject + the simple present form of the verb + comma (,).

  If we see Alice, we will tell her.
- 4 We make the main clause with subject + will / won't + base form of the verb.
  If we see Alice, we will tell her.
- 5 We can put the *if* clause at the beginning or end of a sentence. When the *if* clause is at the beginning of a sentence, we put a comma (,) after it.
  - If the weather is nice, we'll go to the beach. We'll go to the beach if the weather is nice.
- 6 We can also use imperatives in the main clause when we want to give orders.

Stop working if you're tired.

**Don't wear** sandals if you want to go walking in the mountains.

Student Book pp.41, 43

( Student Book pp.40, 38, 44, 42

#### Word list

Life events	criticize	Are you leaving today? / When are
apply to college / for a job	flies	you coming back?
be born	however	
die	in charge of	What time is the next bus?
get a job	may happen	
get married	nevertheless	It leaves at
graduate	overpopulation	What gate / Where does it leave from?
have a baby / children	prophecies	
pass your driving test	sustainable	It leaves from
retire	Learn it, use it!	How long does the trip take?
start school		
Check it out!		It takes about
accurate	Would you like a one-way ticket or a	
came true	round-trip?	



# Vocabulary

#### Life events

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

apply born die get graduate

	have married pass retire start
	My baby brother was born in 2012
1	My brother is going to to medical college.
2	In the U.S., most childrenschool when they are 5.
3	My sister is going to a baby
4	Pablo and Lola are going to get in church.
5	I want to live a long and happy life before I
6	I hope you your driving test this time.
7	My grandpa doesn't want to . He loves his job.
8	Tom is in his third year in college. He hopes to in July.
9	I want to a job after I leave college.

# Grammar

will: future

# Affirmative and negative

2 Write sentences with will or won't. Use short forms where possible.

He / play soccer for Brazil / one day. He'll play soccer for Brazil one day. 1 You / enjoy the food in Mexico.

- 2 I / not stay for long.
- 3 He / tell you about his trip to South Africa.
- 4 We / not go to the shopping mall tomorrow.
- 5 She / graduate in June.
- 6 Barcelona / not win next week.
- 7 It / not rain tomorrow.
- 8 They / meet us at the airport.

### yes / no questions and short answers

3 Write the questions and short answers.

	you get a D on the test? X
	Will you get a D on the test?
	No, I won't.
1	Maxine get married this year? X
2	the weather be cold in Montreal in December? ✓
2	Mr. Fernandez retire next year? X
5	This i chiandez retire flext years ?
	1
4	Luis study English in college? ✓
5	your sister get a job this summer? X
6	you pass your driving test next week? ✓

# will / be going to

4 Complete the sentences with will and be going to. Use short forms where possible.

	Sara's going to	apply to Harvard	
	University, but I don't think she 'II		
	get in. Her grades ar	ren't very good.	
1	We	invite Nick and	
	Sam to our party, but	it I don't think Sam	
		come – he's very shy.	
2	I think I	pass my driving	
	test. My grandpa	buy me a	
	car next month.		
3	We hope the weather	er be	
	warm tonight because	se we	
	have a barbecue.		
4	l	visit Hollywood this	
	summer. Maybe I	see a	
	movie star!		
5	They	play basketball this	
	afternoon, so they _	be tired	
	tonight!		
6	Elena	study at the Actors'	
	Studio. Maybe she _	be a	
	movie star one day.		

# Round-up

## 7 Read the text. Then choose the correct answers.

Same a			1-14 × 12
		187年 李6	
		<b>E</b> 多对	
		THE WALL !	
		TO THE STATE OF	THE STATE OF
		1000	
		K	
			是 第 多
		The same of	The Marie
3 181	and the last		The Contract of the Contract o
	Control of the last of the las		A ANGE
		<b>的是</b> 然长	
5/4W Addis	Section of the last of the las	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAME	THE REAL PROPERTY.

Today there are 7 billion people in the world, and experts predict that by 2050, the population is /will be 9 billion people. If this 1 will happen / happens, growing enough food <sup>2</sup>is / will be a serious problem. How <sup>3</sup>are we going to feed / are we feeding an extra 2 billion people? There 4 won't be / is enough food if we 5won't / don't find new solutions. Some people think that urban farms in tall buildings <sup>6</sup>become / will become common. These "vertical farms" 7 will produce / produce most of the vegetables for people in towns. In Singapore, a company called Sky Greens already has 120 vertical farms, and

it 8 is going to / will build 2,000 farms in the next few years. Of course, vertical farms <sup>9</sup>aren't solving / won't solve the food problem on their own, but they 10 are / will be part of the solution.



### 8 Read the text again. Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

The world's population will be smaller in 2050. The world's population will be bigger in 2050.

- 1 There will be farms in city parks.
- 2 Vertical farms will produce milk and fish.
- 3 Sky Greens are going to build 120 vertical farms in Singapore in the next few years.
- 4 Vertical farms will find a solution to the world food problem.

### First conditional

#### 5 Match the sentence halves.

1	You'll be late	Ь
2	Will you come to the beach tomorrow	_
3	Pablo's dad will buy him a car	_
4	We'll be hungry	_
5	Will his parents be angry	_
6	Sarah won't come to the party	

- a if you invite her brother!
- b if you don't leave now.
- c if he fails the test?
- d if the weather is nice?
- e if we don't eat something before we go.
- f if he passes his driving test.
- 6 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use short forms where possible.



Mom		
	(make) a lot of noise, you'll wake your baby sister.	
Justin	Yes, Amy, turn the music down! If we wake) Kate, we her.	
Amy	You're right! We <sup>3</sup> (not have) time to finish our science project if we <sup>4</sup> (look after) Kate	
Justin	If we <sup>5</sup> (not finish) ou project, Mr. Grant <sup>6</sup>	
Amy	(be) annoyed.  And if he <sup>7</sup> (be) annoyed, he <sup>8</sup> (give)	
Justin	us extra homework.  We <sup>9</sup> (not have) time to watch TV if he <sup>10</sup>	
Amy	(give) us extra homework.  OK, let's go outside! If we  (go) outside, Kate (not hear) us	



### At the bus station

#### 1 Choose the correct answers.



Hello. I'd like a ticket / trip to Newport, Luis

please.

Assistant Do you have / Would you like a

one-way or a round-trip ticket?

Luis I'm leaving today and I'm coming back

next Friday.

Assistant OK, so you'll need a 2one-way /

round-trip. That's \$28, please.

Luis Here you are, here's \$30.

Assistant Thank you. Here's your ticket and \$2

3cash / change.

Luis What time is the next bus?

Assistant There's a bus for Newport every 30

minutes. The next bus 4starts / leaves

at eleven thirty.

Luis OK, thanks. What 5gate / station does

it leave from?

Assistant It leaves from gate five.

Luis Thanks. Oh ... how 6long / often does

the trip take?

Assistant It takes about three hours.

Luis OK. Thanks. Goodbye.

Assistant Goodbye.

## 2 Match the questions and answers.

1	Do you want a one-way or a round-trip?
2	When are you coming back?

3 When's the next bus for Miami?

4 Is there a bus after that?

5 Which gate does it leave from?

6 How long does the trip take?

a It takes about three hours.

b A round-trip, please.

c It leaves from gate 9.

d I'm coming back next Saturday.

e It leaves in 20 minutes.

f No, there isn't. It's the last bus.

#### 3 Write the questions for the answers.

_	are you leaving today?
1	es, I am. I'd like to go on the next bus.
	'm coming back on Thursday.
	'd like a one-way, please.
	There's a bus to Denver in 30 minutes.
-	t leaves from gate 3.
	gate or
1	t takes about two hours.

#### 4 Write the dialogue in the correct order.

 Thank you.	What time's the next bus,	please?

Are you coming back today?

1 Hello. I'd like a round-trip to Chicago, please.

It takes four hours.

Um ... gate 8.

Thank you. Here's your ticket and eleven

dollars change.

It's at two thirty.

OK, so you'll need an open return. That's \$39,

please.

OK, thanks. Goodbye.

\_\_ And what gate does it leave from?

No, I'm not. I'm coming back next month.

Gate 8. Thanks. And how long does the trip take?

Here you are, here's \$50.

# 5 You are going to Stamford today and you are

coming	back next	Friday.	Use	the	information
to write	a dialogu	ıe.			

Newtown to	Stamford
departure 8 a.n	1.
arrival 9:30 a.r	n.
Gate 12	
One-way: \$7	Round-trip: \$13

I'd like a ticket to Stamford, please.
A round-trip, please.
Western Committee of the Committee of th



# **One World Study Abroad Program**

# Become a global citizen

The Study Abroad program is a unique opportunity to meet new people, have an amazing time, and do awesome things. It is the perfect way to explore and experience life in another culture. If you spend a semester or a year in a foreign country, you will have time to become part of a community. What's more, you'll learn a foreign language, and make new friends for life.

You will live with a host family and attend classes at the local high school. You will take part in community events and out of school activities. When you first arrive, a One World representative will meet you at the airport and take you to your host family. After that, they will help you if you have any problems during your stay.

You will come home a different person! You will be more confident and more independent. You will also learn to be more tolerant as you start to understand and accept other people's customs and cultures. Many students also discover new interests. You will probably have a better idea about what you want to do in life. One thing is certain: if you spend a year abroad, you won't regret it.



"My year in Japan changed my life! It opened my eyes to the world, because everything was different. It also helped me choose a career. I'm going



to be a diplomat and live in different countries. I'm going to apply to college and study Arabic and French. I won't get a job immediately after I graduate. I'm going to travel around the world.

My advice: Choose a country that is very different from home. Your experience will be more exciting."

Jake, 17, from Illinois

# Reading

- 1 Read the web page. Then match the paragraphs with the headings.
  - a How does it work?
  - b What are the benefits?
  - c What is the Study Abroad program?
- 2 Read the web page again. Answer the questions.

How long do students spend abroad on study abroad programs?

They spend a semester or a year abroad.

- 1 Where do students live?
- 2 How will your attitude towards other people change?
- 3 Why did Japan open Jake's eyes?
- 4 What does Jake plan to do after college?

## Writing

- 3 Answer the questions. Then use your answers to write a short text about your plans and hopes for the future.
  - · What are you going to do after high school?
  - When are you going to get a job?
  - · When will you leave home?
  - · Where will you live?
  - · If you get married, what will your husband / wife
  - · Will you have children? How many?
  - · How will you spend your free time?

# **Word list**

#### Unit 1

#### Places around town

bank /bæŋk/
bus stop /'bas stap/
café /kə'fei/
church /tʃərtʃ/
hospital /'haspitl/
library /'laibreri/
park /park/
parking lot /'parking lat/
pharmacy /'farməsi/
police station /pə'lis steiʃn/
post office /'poust afəs/
shopping mall /'ʃapin məl/
sports center /'spɔ:rts sentər/
supermarket /'supərmarkət/
train station /'trein steiʃn/

#### Other nouns

anybody /'enibadi/ anyone /eniwan/ anything /'eniθιη/ anywhere /'eniwer/ atmosphere /'ætməsfir/ attraction /o'træk [n/ challenge /'t∫æləndʒ/ charity /'t færətţi/ congratulations /kəngræt ʃə'leɪʃnz/ congress /'kangrəs/ corridor /'karadar/ entry fee /'entri fi/ everybody /'evribadi/ everyone /'evriwan/ everything /'εντίθιη/ everywhere /'evriwer/ front door /frant 'dor/ fun run /'fʌn rʌn/ graffiti /grə'fiţi/ guide /gard/ hometown /houm'taun/ illness /'ılnos / nobody /'noubadi/ no one /'nou wan/ nothing /'nλθιη/ nowhere /'nouwer/ puzzle /'nλθιη/ sightseeing tour /'saitsiin tor/ somebody /'sambadi/ someone /'samwan/ something /'sʌmθɪŋ/ somewhere /'samwer/ starting point /'stairtin point/ tour /tor/ traffic light /'træfik lait/ wheelchair /'wilt ∫εr/ wish /wis/

#### Verbs

activate /'æktəveit/
care /ker/
come true /kʌm 'tru/
cover /'kʌvər/
cross /krɔs/
excuse /ik'skyuz/
participate /pɑr'tɪsəpeit/
register /'redʒəstər/
support /sə'pərt/

#### Adjectives

crazy /'kreizi/ interactive /intər'æktiv/ urban /'ərbən/

#### **Adverbs**

straight /streit/ unfortunately /nn'fort [ənətli/

#### Unit 2

#### Housework

clean my bedroom /klin mai 'bedrum/
clean the bathroom /klin ðə 'bæðrum/
clear the table /klir ðə 'teibl/
do the cooking /du ðə 'kokiŋ/
do the ironing /du ðə 'aiərniŋ/
do the laundry /du ðə 'ləndri/
do the vacuuming /du ðə 'vækyumiŋ/
feed the dog /fid ðə 'dag/
load the dishwasher /loud ðə 'diʃwaʃər/
make my bed /meik mai 'bed/
set the table /set ðə 'teibl/
take out the trash /teik aut ðə 'træʃ/
unload the dishwasher /ʌnloud ðə 'diʃwaʃər/
wash the dishes /waʃ ðə 'diʃiz/

#### Nouns

basket /'bæskət/ bowling /boulin/ cabin /'kæbən/ chef /[ef/ choir /'kwaɪər/ chore /t for/ credit /'krɛdət/ dentist /'dentist/ dryer /'draier/ garbage /'garbid3/ gopher /'goufar/ housework / hauswork/ laundry /'londri/ life jacket /'laif dzækət/ navigator /'nævəgeɪtər/ scuba-diving /'skubə darvıŋ/ skipper /'skipər/ sky /skai/ sous-chef /'su ∫εf/ vacuum cleaner /'vækyum klinər/ waste /weist/

# **Word list**

#### Verbs

focus on /'fookəs/ hang out /hæŋ 'aot/ last /læst/ push /poʃ/ put away /pot ə'weɪ/ respect /rɪ'spɛkt/ ride /raɪd/ sail /seɪl/ train /treɪn/

#### **Adjectives**

disgusting /dis'gastin/ fair /fer/ household /'haushould/ messy /'mesi/ rough /raf/ self-cleaning /self 'klinin/

#### Review A

#### Nouns

flour /'flauər/ umbrella /ʌm'brɛlə/

#### Culture club A

#### Nouns

civil service /sɪvl 'sərvəs/
community service /kəmyunəţi 'sərvəs/
military service /mɪlətɛri 'sərvəs/
reference /'rɛfrəns/
volunteer /valən'tɪr/

#### **Adjectives**

elderly /'ɛldərli/ grateful /'greɪtfl/ lonely /'lounli/ voluntary /'valəntɛri/ younger /'yʌŋgər/

#### Unit 3

#### Personality adjectives

ambitious /æm'bifəs/
arrogant /'ærəgənt/
confident /'kanfədənt/
creative /kri'eiţiv/
enthusiastic /inθuzi'æstik/
flexible /'fleksəbl/
hardworking /hard'wərkiŋ/
honest /'anəst/
lazy /'leizi/
organized /'ərgənaizd/
outgoing /'autgouŋ/
patient /'peifnt/
selfish /'sɛlfiʃ/
shy /ʃai/
stubborn /'stʌbərn/

#### Nouns

aisle /aɪl/ attorney /ə'tərni/ audio engineer /'odiou endgonir/ biological sciences /barə'ladzıkl 'sarənsız/ boarding pass /bordin pæs/ career /kə'rır/ chance /t fæns/ check-in /'t fek in/ conservation /kansər'veijn/ environmental studies /invaiarn'mentl stadiz/ fitness coach /'fitnes kout f/ gap year /'gæp yır/ garden center /'gardn sentər/ hand baggage /'hænd bægidz/ hand-to-hand combat /hænd tə hænd 'kambæt/ intention /in'tenin/ internship /'intornfip/ landscape design /'lændskeip dizain/ law /lo/ martial arts /marsl 'arts/ mechanic /məˈkænɪk/ operation /app'reisn/ passion /'pæ[n/ pocket /'pakət/ poem /'pouam/ profession /profesion/ salon /sə'lan/ security checkpoint /si'kyoraţi tſɛkpoint/ software developer /'softwer divelopor/ sound engineering /'saund endzənirin/ stunt artist /'stant artist/ stuntman /'stantmæn/ technique /tek'nik/ vet /vet/ wildlife biologist /warldlarf bar'aladzıst/ work experience /'wərk ıkspıriəns/ working hours /'wərkıŋ 'auərz/

#### Verbs

board /bord/

#### Other adjectives

devastated /'dɛvəsteɪţəd/ extreme /ɪk'strim/ metal /'mɛţl/ passionate /'pæʃənət/ real-life /'riəl laɪf/ technical /'tɛknɪkl/ varied /'vɛrid/ veterinary /'vɛţərənɛri/

#### **Adverbs**

behind the scenes /bihaind ðə 'sinz/ outdoors /aut'dorz/

#### Unit 4

#### Life events

apply for a job /əplai fər ə 'dʒab/ apply to college /əplai tə 'kalıdʒ/ be born /bi 'bərn/ die /dai/ get a job /gɛt ə 'dʒab/ get married /gɛt 'mærid/

# **Word list**

graduate /'grædʒueɪt/
have a baby /hæv ə 'beɪbi/
have children / hæv 'tʃɪldrən/
pass your driving test /pæs yor 'draɪvɪŋ test/
retire /rɪ'taɪər/
start school /start 'skul/

#### Nouns

architect /'arkətekt/ billion /'bilyan/ destination /destə'ner[n/ engineering /end3ə'nırıŋ/ fly /flai/ gate /geit/ generation /dzenə'reisn/ life expectancy /laɪf ɪk'spɛktənsi/ malaria /mə'leriə/ medical school /'medikl skul/ miniskirt /'mɪniskərt/ one-way /wnn wei/ open return /oupan ri'tarn/ overpopulation /ouvərpapyə'leɪʃn/ prediction /pri'dikfn/ procedure /prə'sidʒər/ prophecy /'prafəsi/ ray /rei/ round-trip /'raund trip/ space travel /'speis trævl/ timeline /'taımlaın/ wireless /'warərləs/

#### Other verbs

criticize /'krɪţəsaɪz/ manipulate /mə'nɪpyəleɪt/ publish /'pʌblɪʃ/

#### Adjectives

accurate /'ækyərət/
definite /'dɛfənət/
enthusiastic /ɪnθuzi'æstɪk/
internal /ɪn'tərnl/
sustainable /sə'steɪnəbl/

#### **Adverbs**

however /hau'ɛvər/ nevertheless /nɛvərðə'lɛs/

#### Review B

#### Nouns

astronaut /'æstrənət/ fashion designer /'fæʃn dızaınər/ pensioner /'pɛnʃənər/

#### Culture club B

#### Nouns

coast /koust/ contract /'kontrækt/ global warming /gloubl 'wormin/ polar ice /pouler 'ais/ sea level /'si lɛvl/ wealth /wɛlθ/

#### **Adjectives**

underwater /ndər'wəţər/ wealthy /'wɛlθi/

#### Verbs

melt /mɛlt/ rise /raɪz/

#### Curriculum extra A

#### Nouns

bacterium /bæk'tıriəm/
food poisoning /'fud pərzənin/
fungi /'fʌŋgai/
intestine /ɪn'tɛstən/
microbe /'markroub/
nucleus /'nukliəs/
organism /'ərgənizəm/
virus /'varrəs/

#### Verbs

classify /'klæsəfai/ digest /dai'dʒɛst/ multiply /'mʌltəplai/

#### Adjectives

microscopic /markrə'skapık/ spiral /'sparrəl/

#### Curriculum extra B

#### Nouns

discrimination /diskrimə'neisn/ Jew /dʒu/ melting pot /'mɛltiŋ pot/ newcomer /'nukʌmər/ plantation /plæn'teisn/

#### Verbs

settle /'sɛt̞l/ transport /træns'port/

#### Adjectives

indigenous /in'didʒənəs/ Jewish /'dʒuɪʃ/ native /'neɪt̪ɪv/

# Irregular verbs

Base form	Simple past	Past participle
be	was / were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burned, burnt	burned, burnt
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learned, learnt	learned, learnt
leave	left	left

Base form	Simple past	Past participle
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read /rid/	read /red/	read /red/
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shine	shone	shone
show	showed	showed, shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelled, smelt	smelled, smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelled, spelt	spelled, spelt
spend	spent	spent
spin	spun	spun
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written